COUNTY BOROUGH

OF ROTHERHAM

Annual Report

Of the Health and Sanitary Circumstances of Rotherham

TOGETHER WITH THE

Report of the Borough Hospitals

AND OF THE

Borough Laboratory

FOR THE YEAR 1920

BY

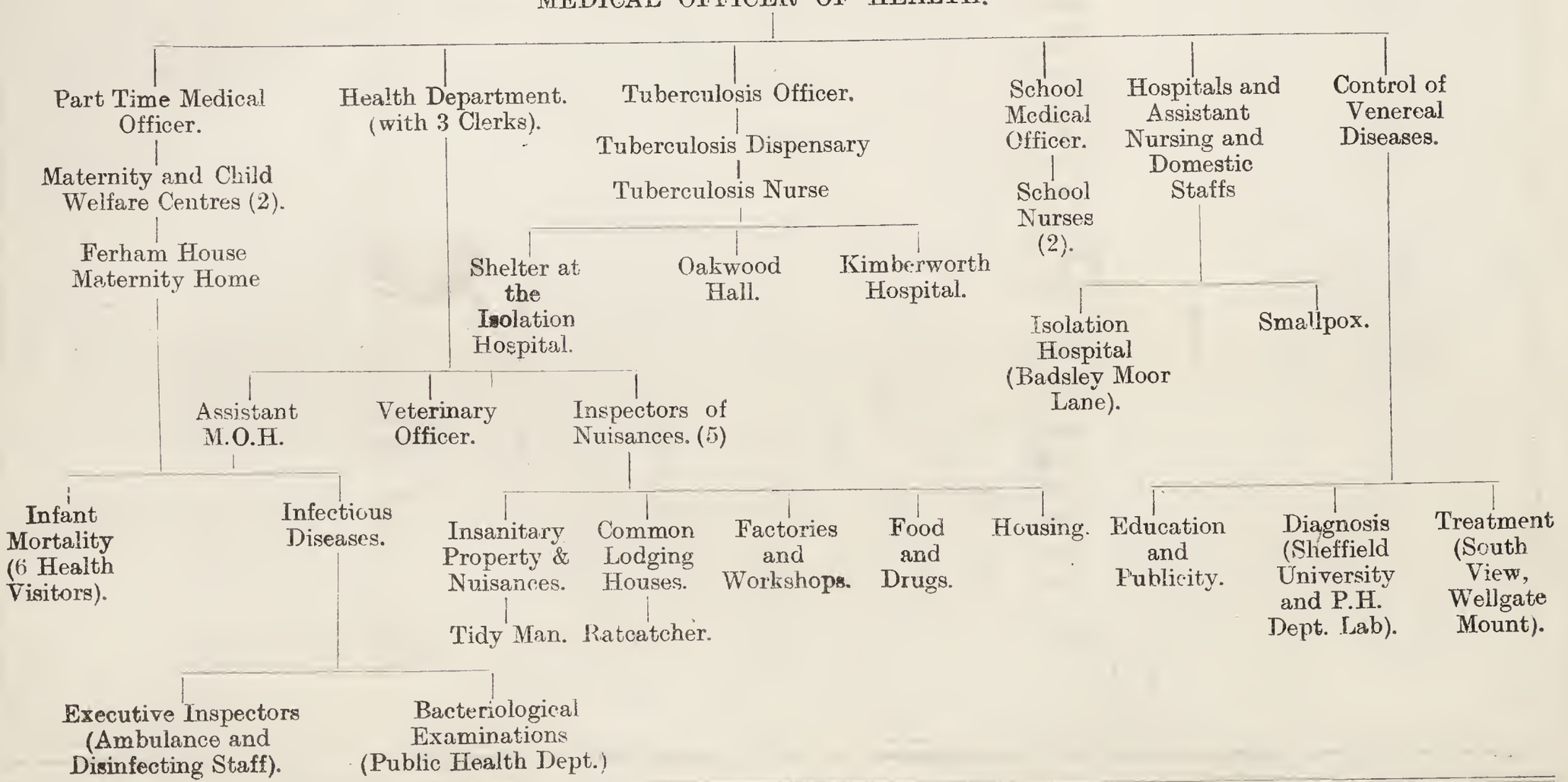
Alfred Robinson, M.D.

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons; Fellow of the Society of Medical Officers of Health; Ex-President of the Yorkshire Branch Incorporated Society of Medical Officers of Health; Medical Officer of Health; Medical Superintendent of the Rotherham Isolation Hospital; Chief Medical Officer to the Rotherham Education Committee.

ROTHERHAM:

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TABLE SHOWING THE VARIOUS SECTIONS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE'S WORK WHICH IS UNDER THE DIRECT CHARGE OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.



SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS, 1920.

POPULATION.—Estimate, 1920, 72,800. Under 5 years, 11,000; 5-15 years, 20,000 (estimated).

BIRTHS.—Total number registered, 2,023, including 101 illegitimates.
Birth-rate per 1,000 population, 27.77.

NOTIFICATIONS.—Total number received, 851, including :—

Smallpox		Malaria	7
Scarlet Fever	89	Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	28
Diphtheria	55	Puerperal Fever	7
Enteric Fever	5	Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	81
Erysipelas	53	Other forms of Tuberculosis	28
Measles	458	Dysentry	1
Pneumonia	39		

DEATHS :—

Total uncorrected ...	898	Rate 12.33 per 1,000 living.
Total corrected ...	834	Rate 11.45 per 1,000 living.
Under 1 year of age ...	203	Rate 100 per 1,000 births registered.

Causes of Death : All Ages, Persons.

	No.	Rate per 1,000 living.	
Smallpox	...	...	
Measles	2	.02	
Scarlet Fever	...	...	
Whooping Cough ...	8	.11	
Diphtheria	4	.05	
Typhoid Fever ...	2	.02	
Erysipelas	1	.01	
Diarrhoea	19	.26	
Phthisis	50	.68	
Tubercular Diseases ...	8	.11	
Cancer	52	.71	
Respiratory Diseases	179	2.45	Pneumonia 97 Bronchitis 75 Pleurisy 2 Other Diseases of the Respiratory System 5
Other Diseases ...	511		

BIRTH-RATE, DEATH-RATE, AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1920.

(Provisional figures. Provisional Populations estimated to the middle of 1920 have been used for the purposes of this Table. The Mortality Rates refer to the whole population as regards England and Wales, but only to civilians as regards London and the groups of towns)

	Birth-rate per 1,000 Total Population.	Annual Death-rate per 1,000 Civilian Population.									Rate per 1,000 Births.		Percentage of Total Deaths.			
		All Causes.	Enteric Fever.	Smallpox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza	Violence.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 Years).	Total Deaths under One Year.	Deaths in Public Institutions.	Certified Causes of Death	Inquest Cases.	Uncertified Causes of Death.
England and Wales	25.4	12.4	0.01	0.00	0.19	0.04	0.11	0.15	0.28	0.48	8.3	80	24.3	92.2	6.6	1.2
96 Great Towns, including London (Census Populations exceeding 50,000)	26.2	12.5	0.01	0.00	0.22	0.04	0.14	0.16	0.31	0.43	10.4	85	31.3	92.2	7.1	0.7
148 Smaller Towns (Census Populations 20,000—50,000) .	24.9	11.3	0.02	0.00	0.19	0.03	0.10	0.14	0.27	0.38	7.8	80	16.5	93.2	5.3	1.5
London	26.5	12.4	0.01	0.00	0.22	0.05	0.17	0.22	0.30	0.47	9.5	75	46.8	91.2	8.6	0.2
Rotherham	27.77	11.45	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.11	0.05	0.16	0.43	8.8	100	17.9	92.8	5.0	2.2

Annual Report 1920

TO THE MAYOR, THE CHAIRMAN, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE BOROUGH OF ROTHERHAM.

GENTLEMEN,

Herewith is presented my Report upon the Health of the County Borough of Rotherham for the year 1920. The past year has been the healthiest on record. Appended is a table giving the birth and death rates since the year 1874 :—

TABLE SHOWING STATISTICS IN ROTHERHAM SINCE THE YEAR 1874.

Year.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Zymotic D.R*	Population.
1874	49.33	26.21	4.70	28,379
1875	47.92	27.44	5.69	29,319
1876	43.58	20.16	3.66	30,149
1877	43.41	18.98	1.31	31,029
1878	43.97	21.62	5.94	31,631
1879	41.94	18.71	1.52	32,091
1880	41.50	20.16	2.55	34,404
1881	†40.16	17.22	1.89	34,782
1882	40.20	20.98	2.84	35,547
1883	33.32	20.56	1.99	35,650
1884	42.46	19.20	3.90	35,650
1885	32.70	18.26	1.96	35,650
1886	41.95	20.25	2.61	35,550
1887	37.61	20.30	2.87	36,000
1888	36.72	18.10	1.38	36,182
1889	38.60	22.65	3.26	36,807
1890	38.39	20.84	3.17	37,907
1891	†35.50	24.93	3.51	43,000
1892	35.61	19.00	1.97	44,000
1893	37.13	19.91	3.23	46,000
1894	32.00	16.51	2.08	47,000
1895	36.18	16.66	1.97	48,000
1896	34.36	15.00	1.40	50,000
1897	34.62	18.33	1.65	51,000

TABLE SHOWING STATISTICS IN ROTHERHAM—Continued

Year	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Zymotic D. R.*	Population
1898	34·32	16.75	1.26	52,000
1899	35.90	17.54	0.92	53,000
1900	36.24	18.31	1.62	54,000
1901	†35.26	17.64	3.57	56,000
1902	34.56	15.17	1.70	57,000
1903	33.33	17.31	3.19	58,000
1904	32.70	15.83	2.69	59,000
1905	31.91	13.93	1.16	60,000
1906	31.60	16.34	2.16	61,500
1907	32.29	15.45	1.39	62,500
1908	32.75	15.62	3.0	64,000
1909	31.78	12.94	1.076	65,000
1910	28.21	13.73	1.71	66,500
1911	†28.85	16.62	3.18	62,700†
1912	29.53	15.79	2.22	63,500
1913	30.25	15.56	1.81	64,500
1914	30.32	15.43	1.77	65,300
1915	28.02	17.13	2.38	65,300
1916	27.60	15.55	2.06	65,300
1917	24 79	13.90	1.05	65,300
1918	24.91	19.61	5.30	65,300
1919	22.75	13.19	1.46	72,800
1920	27.77	11.45	.47	72,800

* Principal Zymotic Diseases. † Census Year.

The death-rate for 1920, 11.45 per 1,000, is the lowest ever recorded, and must be considered most satisfactory. The birth-rate of 27.77 per 1,000 shows a considerable increase. The Infantile Mortality, 100 per 1,000 births, shows a slight increase over 1919, when it was 91 per 1,000. This increase being due to an epidemic of Infantile Diarrhœa which occurred in the late autumn. The past year has been a healthy one, and we owe this to the excellent work of the Female Health Visitors and the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres and partly to the climatic conditions, which, while not the most pleasant or cheerful, were unfavourable to germ growth and the spread of disease.

All the infectious diseases showed necessarily low incidence, especially Measles, which caused only two deaths as compared with 97 deaths in 1919. The special efforts of the Health Department, doubtless were not without their effect also in reducing the death-rate so satisfactorily. The deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis numbered 50, against 68 for the previous year, or a rate of .68 per 1,000, as compared with .93 per 1,000 for the year 1919.

This I attribute to the excellent work performed by the whole-time Tuberculosis Officer, Dr. William Barr, who has given unremitting attention to this work with such satisfactory results. This disease is generally found to be the natural consequence of cold and damp, bad housing conditions, stress and strain, or poverty and insufficient food. A full report upon Dr. Barr's work will be found on pages 28-37 of this report.

The population of the Borough is now estimated at 72,800. Whether this is under or over estimated it is impossible for me to say. The Census, which is to be taken on Sunday, April 24th, promises to be exceptionally interesting and important, for since the last Census was taken, ten years ago, the war has altered the whole occupational and industrial configuration of the country, upset all the rates of birth, marriage and death, and changed many of the customs, habits and conditions of the people.

The Census is not concerned, of course, with the private lives or actions of the individuals counted. Its object is to obtain reliable figures of the population, showing of what sorts and conditions of people it is composed, and their social and economic condition—information which is essential for carrying on the work and government of the country, national and local.

But though there is nothing whatever of a prying nature in the enquiries, it is recognised that there are questions which some people may dislike answering. For instance, the Registrar-General has received an anonymous letter from a domestic servant employed at Clapham, asking whether she might not give the information asked for privately rather than through the head of the household. She explains that she was out of work for a long time, and in order to obtain her present situation she was obliged to give her age as less than it actually was, adding that her birth having taken place after the death of her father, she was born in a workhouse. She says, " If I state all this I shall lose my situation."

The Registrar-General, in his statement, pointed out that the contents of the schedule will be treated as entirely confidential. No personal particulars about individuals will be published or disclosed. The enumerators who will deliver and collect the schedules, and all the officers at headquarters through whose hands they pass for the purposes of classification, are bound by affirmation of secrecy and forbidden by law on pain of heavy penalties to give away any information. Still, to meet a particular case, such as that of the domestic servant mentioned, a person who objects to giving the head of the household the information desired may apply specially to the Registrar-General for a separate form, and, having filled it up, hand it direct to the enumerator when he calls at the house.

Such applications should, however, only be made in cases of exceptional difficulty, as should they be numerous they would upset one of the objects of the Census—the obtaining of information by unit of household.

The schedule to be issued for this Census contains three enquiries that are new. In the column relating to matrimonial conditions, it is asked whether the marriage has been dissolved by divorce. The reason given for this addition to the questions is that, as divorces have greatly increased of late, it has become important to know the number of divorced persons. Moreover, unless the question is asked, divorced persons will return themselves, quite haphazard, as either "single" or "married," and thus to some extent all the figures will be rendered unreliable.

Another new enquiry has been rendered specially necessary by the problems of housing and transport. Hitherto, the Census showed how many persons lived in a particular district. The new example shows where those people work. For example, it will become known how many persons work in the City of London and how many sleep there. Thus the daily tide of movement between people's homes and their places of work, its direction, range and volume, all over the country—information that is very necessary for housing purposes in relation to working people, and for supplementing their transport facilities by omnibus, tramway car, or train, and also for enabling local authorities to decide whether it would be more convenient to provide continuation schools in the neighbourhood of the students' workplace rather than in the neighbourhood of their own homes.

A third new question aims at the classification of every occupied person, not only according to his occupation but also according to the industry with which he is connected. A man may be occupied as a carman, but he may be employed either by a firm of shippers or by a firm of weavers. Therefore, in addition to stating that he is a carman, he will state the industry with which he is connected, whether shipping or textile.

Housewives will be specially classified in the new schedule. Hitherto they have been unjustly included among those having "no occupation." In future they will describe their occupation by the term "home duties."

My present report contains certain information which has not been required until last year by the Ministry of Health, such as the note on the Hospital Accommodation for all purposes available in the town, etc. This is of particular interest, as it indicates the growth of the wider view which is now taken by thoughtful people of the responsibilities of Health Authorities for the whole welfare of the country.

The closer the co-operation of purely preventative medicine and the purely curative medicine the better it is for the national health.

The growth of Public Health work has been very rapid during the past seven or eight years in Rotherham. The establishment of Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, Venereal Centre, and a fully equipped Tuberculosis Hospital, etc., etc., will give us much more accurate and extensive knowledge of the incidence of sickness and the lasting effects of such sickness upon the people is coming to us as a result which will be of great value in the impending developments of the various sections of this work.

VENEREAL DISEASES IN ROTHERHAM.

The Venereal Centre has now been established in Rotherham about two years. The following tables show the work which has been done here since its inception :—

Total number of persons dealt with during the year at or in connection with the out-patient Clinic and suffering from :—	1919.	1920.		
	New Cases.	Number of persons who were under treatment or observation on 1st January, 1920.	Number of persons dealt with during the year for the first time.	Total.
Syphilis	104	20	80	100
Syphilis & Gonorrhoea	4	—	—	—
Soft Chancre	5	1	4	5
Gonorrhoea and Soft Chancre.....	8	—	—	—
Gonorrhoea	62	6	60	66
Conditions other than Venereal	40	0	8	8
Totals	223	27	152	179

	1919.		1920.
Total attendances of all patients during the year at the out-patient clinic	1519	..	964
Aggregate number of "In-patient days" of treatment during the year	—	..	—

The whole of the evidence which has been taken by the Special Commission on Venereal Diseases, in connection with the Birth-rate Commission, during its enquiry into this problem is to be published for the benefit of the nation. The evidence deals with the extent of these grave diseases, and the means adopted to combat them in both the Army and the Civil Population, and also among the British and American troops on the Rhine.

The Committee's report, which will be published with it, will deal with the medical and normal aspects of disinfection. It is anticipated that the report will arrest public attention by its candour and thoroughness, and will result in a united and stronger attempt being made to prevent these racial diseases.

ENTERIC (TYPHOID) FEVER.

Five cases were reported during the year, resulting in two deaths, and which is nearly another record and one that we may well be proud of.

This disease, which used to be a scourge in the County Borough, is now so rare that it is difficult for medical men to gain any practical experience of it. It will, in due time, be extinct. For instance, during the year 1908, 99 cases of this disease were reported in Rotherham, with 16 deaths.

Thirty-two privies were converted into water closets during the year 1920.

I have always contended that the disease will disappear when all the filthy privies are converted into water closets.

The following table shows the relationship between the two :—

CONVERSION OF PRIVY MIDDENS, 1892 TO 1920.

Year.	Number of Conversions.	Enactment.	No. of cases of Typhoid Notified.	Typhoid Death Rate per 1,000.	Diarrhoea Death Rate.
1892	27	P.H.A. 1875. Section 36.	43	.25	.5
1893	4	,,	65	.13	1.65
1894	12	,,	53	.27	.14
1895	39	,,	79	.23	1.18
1896	33	,,	82	.22	.56
1897	45	,,	91	.36	.75
1898	54	,,	60	.22	1.26
1899	77	,,	101	.33	1.00
1900	94	,,	72	.13	.83
1901	111	,,	77	.14	2.12
1902	227	,,	58	.15	.58
1903	271	,,	67	.17	1.58
1904	314	,,	42	.203	1.49
1905	205	,,	56	.03	.41
1906	289	,,	66	.13	.83
1907	259	,,	47	.09	1.02
1908	268	,,	99	.25	1.18
Jan. to May. 1909	322	,,	43	.15	.49
June to Dec. 1909	56	R.C.A. 1904 Section 98.			
1910	445	,,	31	.13	.21
1911	734	,,	48	.21	1.74
1912	175	,,	38	.15	.17
1913	63	,,	23	.05	.76
1914	21	,,	33	.04	.52
1915	7	,,	31	.10	.82
1916	—	—	18	.06	.39
1917	—	—	10	.04	.10
1918	—	—	5	.03	.88
1919	8	R.C.A. 1904.	3	.01	.08
1920	32	,,	5	.02	.26
Total	4192				

STATISTICS AS TO ENTERIC FEVER IN ROTHERHAM DURING THE LAST 15 YEARS.

Year.	Estimated Population.	No. of Cases of Enteric Fever Notified or Ascertained.	No. of such patients isolated in Hospital.	Total Deaths registered from Enteric Fever.	Mortality per cent. of Cases Notified.	Percentage removed to Hospital.
1906	61,500	66	14	8	12.12	21.21
1907	62,500	47	20	6	12.77	42.55
1908	64,000	99	48	16	16.6	48.48
1909	65,000	43	29	10	23.25	67.44
1910	66,500	31	17	9	29.03	54.84
*1911	62,700	48	30	13	27.17	62.5
1912	63,500	38	36	10	26.7	94.7
1913	64,500	23	20	3	13.04	86.95
1914	65,300	33	26	3	9.09	78.78
1915	65,300	31	27	†6	19.39	87.09
1916	65,300	18	14	4	22.22	77.77
1917	65 300	10	8	3	30.00	80.00
1918	65,300	5	5	1	20.00	100.00
1919	72,800	3	.	1	33.00	
1920	72,800	5	‡5	2	40.00	80.00

* Census year.

† One death from Typhoid Fever was Extra Urban.

‡ One case admitted into Hospital was Extra Urban.

ENTERIC (TYPHOID) FEVER.

Table showing the number of cases occuring each month in the various Wards during 1920.

	East.	St. Ann's.	Clifton.	South.	West.	North.	Thornhill.	Masbro'.	Kimberworth.	Total.
January	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
February	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
March	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
April	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	4
May	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
June	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
July	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
August	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
September	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
October	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
November	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
December	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
Totals	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	2	5

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT, 1919.

During the year 1920, 4,200 rats have been destroyed by the Official Ratcatcher by means of traps, ferrets, and dog. Many premises have also been cleared with poison, by which method no account can be taken of the number killed.

The work at many of the places in the town has been highly appreciated, particularly in regard to food stores and private houses.

BOROUGH EXTENSION.

The result of the Ministry of Health's Inquiry, held on the 8th to 13th March, 1920, into the application of the Rotherham Corporation to extend the Borough Boundaries was made known on June 16th, 1920.

The communication had reference to an accompanying map showing exactly the line of the altered boundary. Sufficient information was forwarded to indicate that Rotherham has achieved a remarkable success, and although all that was sought has not been granted, the Council have every reason to feel gratified at the Ministry's award. In Corporation circles the greatest satisfaction exists, inasmuch as the highest expectations have been realised. In short, they have got a portion of every place they tried to absorb, with one exception—Thrybergh—which remains intact as a part of the Rural District of Rotherham.

The Ministry has conceded to the Rotherham Corporation portions of the urban districts of Rawmarsh and Greasbro', part of the township of Dalton, and a portion of the parishes of Brinsworth, Wentworth, and Whiston. With regard to the sections of Greasbro' and Rawmarsh not taken in the Borough, these are to be consolidated into one urban district, to be called the Urban District of Greasbro'.

Thus, it will be seen that Rotherham's aspirations to become an even more important borough have been justified by the Ministry of Health, who, no doubt, recognise the possibility of a large industrial centre. The town has also reason to be proud of the result on another ground. It has been granted as much as, and more than many places of even larger size, as, for instance, Sheffield, which has failed miserably. The result of the City's application in so far as it affected Rotherham is entirely in the latter's favour. Rotherham's greatest triumph is in the fact that Blackburn remains in the Borough, with the exception of the Sheffield Sewerage Works site, which, it is generally agreed, is part of the City. Rotherham, it will be remembered, were willing to cede Blackburn to Sheffield in consideration of the City's promise to abandon its scheme of incorporation of Rotherham, and now it appears the Ministry holds that the Borough shall continue ownership.

The Ministry's decision is set forth in the following letter :—

Ministry of Health,
Whitehall, S.W.1,
15th June, 1920.

Sir,

I am directed by the Minister of Health to state that he has had under consideration the report of Colonel Ekin upon the Local Inquiry recently held into the application made by the Town Council of Rotherham for the alteration of the boundaries of the borough, together with the evidence given in the Inquiry.

Dr. Addison has come to the conclusion that the Borough should be extended so as to include the parts of the urban districts of Rawmarsh and Greasborough and of the parishes of Dalton, Brinsworth and Whiston, which are indicated by a hard red line on the enclosed map, and the part of the parish of Wentworth, defined in the Representation.

The Minister is not prepared to give effect to the interchange of arrears between Rotherham and Sheffield as to which the two Town Councils concluded an agreement on 1st of March last, except that he proposes to provide in the Provisional Order extending the City of Sheffield for the addition to the City of an area now used by the Town Council of Sheffield for purposes of sewage disposal.

Dealing with certain incidental matters, it is proposed that the residues of the urban districts of Rawmarsh and Greasbro' shall be combined to form the future Urban District of Greasbro', and that the portion of the parish of Brinsworth which lies outside the portions of that parish to be added to Rotherham and Sheffield respectively shall be united with the parish of Catcliffe.

In connection with the above questions, however, and with regard to the wards of the enlarged Borough of Rotherham, the differential rating and any other points arising, the Minister has instructed an Inspector to visit Rotherham to confer with you.

As soon as the outstanding questions referred to have been settled, the preparation of the Provisional Order will be undertaken, but Dr. Addison fears that it will not be practicable to proceed with the Order with a view to its confirmation by Parliament during the present session.

I am to add that a copy of this letter has been forwarded to the County Council of the West Riding of Yorkshire, and the Town Council of Sheffield, the Urban District Councils of Rawmarsh and Greasbro', the Rural District of Rotherham, and the Guardians of the Rotherham Union.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
(Signed) CHARLES KNIGHT,
Assistant Secretary.

It appears that the whole of the Rawmarsh Urban District has been conceded with the exception of the northern part known as Upper Haugh, which will be merged into the new Urban District of Greasbro'. Three collieries are thus included in the Rotherham area, viz., Aldwarke Main, Roundwood, and Thrybergh Hall.

The borough gets the south-eastern portion of the Urban District of Greasbro', the boundary line following approximately Munsbro' Lane, crossing Car Hill, and running in a northerly direction to the Rawmarsh boundary. Greasbro' now loses all her works except the corn mill. The village itself remains intact.

The part of Dalton secured lies between the present Rawmarsh boundary and the river Don—the north-western corner—and includes the site of the Parkgate Steel Works extensions. Aldwarke Locks is the boundary, and none of Aldwarke village is taken in.

Of Brinsworth, the Corporation have secured more than they asked—in fact, practically the whole of the parish. Canklow Wood and Canklow village become part of Rotherham, whilst the Rotherham Main Colliery, the site of Messrs. Steel, Peech, and Tozer's extensions, Atlas Street, Ellis Street, and the Engine Sheds there are now in the borough boundary.

Oakwood Hall and the residential property adjacent comprise the portion of Whiston which the Ministry of Health gives to Rotherham.

The whole of Thorpe village, with the exception of Hesley Bar, becomes Rotherham, and the strip of Wentworth conceded included Barley Hall Colliery.

THE RATEABLE VALUE.

The rateable value of the Borough of Rotherham on 31st March, 1919, was £294,000. The rateable value of the whole area proposed to be added to the borough by the extension scheme at the same date was £148,000. It is estimated that the rateable value of the area to be added to the borough by the Minister of Health's proposal will be £111,000, giving a total rateable value of £405,000 for Greater Rotherham, calculated to the 31st March, 1919.

To arrive at a figure of what the rateable value of the new borough is likely to be when the extension is completed it will be necessary to add a considerable sum to this last figure, and will probably bring the rateable value up to £500,000.

POPULATION.

With regard to the population of the new borough, the estimated population of Rotherham to the 31st March, 1920, was 72,800. The estimated population of the new borough at the same date is estimated at 95,000, and by the time the added areas are included in the borough it can be safely asserted the population of New Rotherham will exceed 100,000 inhabitants.

The area asked for was 16,478 acres.

The area obtained is 10,220 acres.

The present area is 5,957 acres.

Had the Rotherham Corporation's ambition been fully realised it would have meant an addition to the County Borough of 9,889 acres, 31,233 population, and £426,788 assessable value.

The area in acres and population of the various places sought to be included in the Borough of Rotherham were at the date of the Memorial as follows :—

Greasbro', 2,413 acres ; 3,200 population.
Thrybergh, 1,318 acres ; 2,881 population.
Rawmarsh, 2,549 acres ; 18,500 population.
Brinsworth (part sought), 953 acres ; 2,123 population.
Dalton, 1,976 acres ; 3,389 population.
Wentworth (part sought), 253 acres ; 470 population.
Whiston (part sought), 959 acres ; 835 population.

THE COLD STORAGE PLANT.

The Cold Storage and Ice-making Plants erected by the Rotherham Corporation, at an approximate cost of £22,000, were formally opened by the Mayor (Councillor W. G. Bingham) on June 26th, 1920.

The buildings are placed at the end and front of the Slaughter-house, and are of brick, concrete, and steel construction.

On the ground floor and adjoining on the same level as the Slaughter-house are provided three cold stores for carcases, also air lock. The capacity of these rooms is about 18,000 cubit feet. Ceiling hangers and runners with pulleys are provided in each store, and air lock connected to the Slaughter-house, so that when a beast is dressed it can be run in each of these stores. A delivery runner is provided in the covered road, so that the carcases can be run over the drays for loading. The cooling store will accommodate carcases for about 130 beasts, 73 sheep and pigs. The store for chilling will accommodate the carcases of about 46 beasts, and there are wall hangers for 29 sheep and pigs. The freezing store will accommodate the carcases of 40 beasts and 32 sheep and pigs. The two cold stores opposite the Slaughter-house are built of sufficient capacity both in size and height to accommodate carcases of either frozen or English beasts if required, or may be used for the storage of other goods such as bacon, hams, lard, butter and eggs.

The contents of these stores is about 14,000 cubic feet. They will accommodate the carcases of about 200 beasts or provide storage accommodation for perishable goods of about 180 tons.

The remainder of the ground floor is occupied by the machinery house, which contains ammonia compressors in duplicate driven by 45 h.p. motors, also in duplicate, pumps for ammonia condensors, suction and delivery to the roof over stores on the first floor. The machinery and installation is the Lightfoot Refrigeration Co.'s latest type.

A lift is provided from the ground to the first floor in central position. On the first floor over the carcases stores, roadway and machinery house are provided seven cold storage rooms for the reception of any perishable goods; these seven stores have a capacity of about 22,000 cubic feet and storage room for about 370 tons. Air lock corridors are also provided to them, also a corridor along the ice house giving access from Market Street.

Provision is made for ice-making. The ice house is on the first floor over the two large ground floor cold stores, and level with Market Street, so that drays may back to the ice platform level to receive the blocks of ice. The capacity of the ice plant is ten tons per day of 2cwt. moulds. An electric crane is provided, which travels the length of the ice house to facilitate the landing of the ice moulds, etc.

The whole of the premises are fitted up with electric light.

I desire, in conclusion, to thank the Public Health Committee for the help and kindness they have invariably shown me during the past year.

It must be gratifying to you, Mr. Chairman, to know that during the first complete year that you have occupied this position that the death-rate, 11.45 per 1,000, has been the lowest ever recorded in the County Borough, and I have to express my appreciation of the great interest you have invariably shown in Public Health work; also that you have always been ready and willing to give every consideration to any suggestions which I have brought forward and have offered such guidance and encouragement as the occasion required.

The year 1920 will be known to future generations as the "Maternity and Child Welfare year," and will be memorable for the opening of Ferham House. The staff of the Public Health Department have worked admirably throughout the year, and a word of thanks is due to them for their loyalty and devotion.

I am,

Mr. Mayor, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

ALFRED ROBINSON, M.D.,

Medical Officer of Health.

CHILD WELFARE.

The opening of the Child Welfare Centre at Ferham House has added greatly to the efficiency of our work amongst young children. The old premises in College Street were much too small for the large numbers attending, which sometimes were over 100 in an afternoon. A clinic is still held there on Mondays for the convenience of mothers living in the neighbourhood and for those who come into town from the country by tram, of which there is a considerable number; but the rest of the work is now done at Ferham House, which is thoroughly well equipped for the purpose.

TABLE OF ATTENDANCES AT THE MATERNITY CENTRE DURING 1920.

Number of Consultations held	103
Infants attending :—	
Under two years	2451
Over two years	347
New Cases under two years	745
New Cases over two years	156
New Cases out of Borough	50
Total	3749

Total attendances made, 17,850.
Average attendance per Consultation, 35.70.
Average attendance per Child, 4.7.
Ante-natals attending for 1920, 26.

The number of defects discovered in children attending the Centre is remarkable. Many of these were of a slight character, but there were others that were very serious, and all required attention, otherwise the future health of the child would certainly have been affected. No fewer than 248 children had such defects as hernia, adenoids, hare lip, and phimosis, and seven were discovered to be mentally defective. Some of the slighter cases, as umbical hernia, were dealt with at the Centre and the rest were referred to their doctors or to the Hospitals.

541 children had other forms of ailments, mostly of their digestive organs, a large number being due to improper feeding. The mothers of these received advice, which was nearly always gratefully accepted. The Health Visitors were instructed to follow up cases of difficulty in this class at their own homes, with very good results in most cases. Some of these infants with nutritional troubles are very difficult to treat, especially where the mothers are ignorant, incapable, or mentally defective, or where the home surroundings are unsuitable. For such infants, and also for premature and weakly babies special hospital treatment is necessary and would save many lives. This is the chief thing that is now wanting to complete the scheme for Child Welfare in the borough.

TABLE OF DEFECTS AND AILMENTS AMONGST CHILDREN AT THE MATERNITY CENTRE DURING THE YEAR 1920.

Phimosis	149
Hernia	74
Skin Troubles	53
Prematurity and Congenital Defects	33
Diarrhœa	55
Improper Feeding	133
Constipation	41
Digestive Troubles	63
Bronchitis	27
Eye Troubles, including Ophthalmia ...	29
Rickets	13
Adeniods and Tonsils	9
Anæmia and Debility	19
Convulsions	24
Tuberculosis	15
Ear Troubles	6
Abscesses and Boils	4
Teething Troubles	29
Accidents	2
Syphillis	4
Mental Defects	7
Total	789

The following Table gives details of the food disposed of at the Municipal Dried Milk Depot during 1920 :—

Glaxo sold during the year	41,981 lbs.
Glaxo free to necessitous cases	969 lbs.
Robolene sold	1,895 lbs.
Robolene free	179½ lbs.
Cream of Malt sold	262 lbs.
Cream of Malt free	10 lbs.
Vi-Lactogen sold	1,091 lbs.
Vi-Lactogen free	13 lbs.

CHILD WELFARE CENTRE.

"VOLUNTARY HELP" REPORT, 1920.

During the year eight helpers have attended in rotation to assist with the serving of tea and with the selling of articles ; others have come occasionally as required.

The sewing, knitting and cutting-out have been done by these friends, and with the help of others interested ; and we acknowledge with thanks the valuable work in knitting vests done by the Kimberworth Road, Wellgate, Doncaster Road and South Grove Girls' Schools.

The mothers take great interest in the sample garments, and co-operate with us in bringing " tried " patterns of their own.

During the year there have been made and sold :—

80 (U.H.) Belts.
22 Vests.
450 Paper Patterns.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT, 1907.

It is with pleasure that I notice the promptitude with which the Notification of Births Act, 1907, has been carried out during the year 1920. Only a few of the registered births have failed to notify, giving a percentage of 2.77 and those notified 97.3 per cent. This is encouraging, and enables the administration to be carried out more quickly and perhaps often saves life.

Number of Births notified under the Notification of Births Act during 1920. Divided into Wards (including Still-births).

Ward.	Males.	Females.	Un-stated.	Still Births.	Total.
East.....	74	72	3	6	155
St. Ann's	150	152	6	11	319
Clifton	73	73	4	2	152
South	71	72	2	4	149
West	75	94	4	5	178
North	126	132	8	3	269
Thornhill	139	147	2	7	295
Masbro'	149	126	2	7	284
Kimberworth	99	118	4	2	223
Totals	956	986	35	47	2024

DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR IN THE VARIOUS WARDS.

	East.	St. Ann's	Clifton.	South.	West.	North.	Thornhill.	Masbro'.	Kimberworth.	Workhouse.	Hospital.	Isolation Hospital.	Totals.
January	..	3	2	..	..	1	5	..	1	..	1	..	13
February	2	1	..	..	2	5	5	1	2	..	..	..	18
March	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	3	1	..	..	..	20
April	2	4	1	..	1	6	4	2	4	..	..	..	24
May	2	1	2	1	1	1	3	1	5	..	1	..	18
June	..	2	3	..	..	1	1	4	1	1	1	..	14
July	1	2	1	..	1	1	3	3	1	..	..	..	13
August	1	2	..	..	..	1	1	2	3	..	..	..	10
September ...	..	1	1	..	..	3	8	2	1	1	1	..	18
October	..	3	1	..	2	3	7	3	4	2	..	..	25
November....	1	1	..	..	1	2	2	6	1	..	1	..	15
December ...	1	2	..	1	..	1	2	2	5	1	..	..	15
Totals	12	24	13	5	11	27	43	29	29	5	5	..	203

The following table gives the Infantile Mortality Rate in Rotherham for the past 18 years :—

1903	..	..	187	1912	..	..	119
1904	..	..	164	1913	..	..	144
1905	..	..	123	1914	..	..	118
1906	..	..	158	1915	..	..	129
1907	..	..	146	1916	..	..	130
1908	..	..	142	1917	..	..	97
1909	..	..	116	1918	..	..	132
1910	..	..	130	1919	..	..	91
1911	..	..	161	1920	..	..	100

SHOWING THE INFLUENCE OF THE WEATHER ON INFANTILE MORTALITY.

	Number of births.	Deaths under one year.	Infantile Mortality.
January	219	13	59
February	196	18	91
March	197	20	101
April	167	24	150
May	181	18	99
June	151	14	92
July	158	13	82
August	159	10	62
September	138	18	130
October	163	25	153
November.	122	15	122
December	172	15	87

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

1920. Nett Deaths from stated causes at various ages under 1 Year of Age.

Cause of Death.	Under 1 week.	1–2 weeks.	2–3 weeks.	3–4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	4 weeks and under 3 months.	3 months and under 6 months.	6 months and under 9 months.	9 months and under 12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
All causes: Certified	72	9	3	1	85	40	31	28	17	201
All causes: Uncertified ..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Whooping Cough.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	3
Tuberculous Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Convulsions	8	1	..	..	9	2	1	..	..	12
Bronchitis.....	..	..	..	..	..	9	4	4	3	20
Pneumonia (all forms)	1	..	..	..	1	7	7	7	9	31
Diarrhœa	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	4	..	9
Enteritis	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	5
Syphilis	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	3
Rickets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suffocation, overlying	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
Congenital Malformation ..	13	4	1	..	18	1	3	1	1	24
Premature Birth	49	1	1	..	51	4	..	..	..	55
Atrophy and Debility.....	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Marasmus	..	1	..	..	1	4	2	3	..	10
Influenza.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Causes	..	1	1	1	3	6	5	6	4	24
	73	9	3	1	86	41	31	28	17	203

Nett Births in the year: Legitimate, 1,922. Illegitimate, 101.

Nett Deaths in the year: Legitimate infants, 191. Illegitimate infants, 12.

Legitimate Infantile Mortality Rate: 99 per 1,000 births.

Illegitimate Infantile Mortality Rate: 118 per 1,000 births.

MIDWIVES REPORT.

During the year 1920 sixteen midwives notified their intention of practising in Rotherham. Nine of these are trained women holding certificates, and seven untrained women recognised by the Central Midwives Board. One of these untrained midwives died during the year.

Sixty-eight visits have been paid; bags, appliances, etc., have been inspected from time to time. All irregularities noted and remedied, and all on the whole were satisfactory.

The number of births attended by midwives were 1,064, over half the births notified in the Borough.

Eleven cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum notified, none of which resulted in any permanent injury to the eye. This good result is no doubt due to the prompt notification by the midwives and the whole-hearted assistance of the Queen's Nurses, who, in spite of the heavy demand of their services, have always readily responded to our appeal for help.

There is a big increase of still births and prematurity. This is no doubt due to the strenuous times and high cost of living, which all adds to the strain of the already overburdened expectant mother and tends to lower the vitality of both mother and child.

STATISTICS RE 1064 MIDWIVES' CASES.

Number visited	1064
First Born	226
Infants Deceased	136
Still Births	58
Premature Births	188
Dirty Houses	118

Certificate No.	No. of Cases.	Infants living.	Infants deceased	Still Births.	During 1st month.		Cases of Ophthalmia.	Cases of Puerperal Fever.	Mothers deceased	Medical aid required.	Illegitimate Infants	Twin Births.
					Breast fed.	Bottle fed						
820	189	166	15	8	123	158	—	—	2	22	18	2
3857	168	153	8	7	127	34	1	—	—	15	16	1
2910	58	53	4	1	52	5	—	—	—	6	5	—
34006	136	118	11	7	107	22	4	—	—	30	9	1
39157	69	66	2	1	54	14	3	—	—	3	—	—
44515	63	54	7	2	54	7	—	—	—	26	—	—
40576	69	62	5	2	52	15	1	—	—	7	1	—
4924	128	115	9	4	104	20	2	—	1	21	8	2
8590	43	36	3	4	34	5	—	—	—	5	—	—
47557	34	28	4	2	28	4	—	—	—	8	—	2
40344	19	18	—	1	14	4	—	—	—	3	—	—
31660	16	14	1	1	13	2	—	—	—	2	—	—
5767	11	10	—	1	7	3	—	—	—	1	—	—
3014	4	2	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
165089	57	54	1	2	50	5	—	—	—	36	1	—
38386	4	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	—

HEALTH VISITORS' COMBINED REPORT, 1920.

Visits to :—

Infants	13085
Consumptives	533
Measles	439
Houses Let in Lodgings	274
Ophthalmia	80
Whooping Cough	58
Bronchitis	134
Worms	4
Diarrhœa	119
Workshops	9
Child Neglect	25
Death Inquiries	73
Blind	13
Puerperal Fever	5
Midwives	68
Influenza	5
Latrines	120
Disinfection	8
Other Visits	32
Total	15084

GENERAL REPORT.

During the year 1920, 15,084 visits have been paid by the Health Visitors. The majority of these were to infants and to children under school age. They also include visits to Tuberculosis, Measles, Ophthalmia, Houses Let in Lodgings, etc. On reviewing the year's work it is very satisfactory, especially when one realises the changes of staff. Three have resigned and left during the year.

In February last the Senior Health Visitor left, and her post was not filled until the following August. During the interval the work was carried out entirely on the lines previously laid down by Miss Rigby, and the successful continuance of the work was entirely due to her.

The Infantile Mortality is a little higher than 1919. This is due, I believe, to the increased number of prematurity. Over one quarter of the infants' deaths were attributed to this cause.

The Congenital Malformations and unavoidable causes of death add 16 to the infants dead.

Combining these two causes, over which the Health Visitor has no control, the Infantile Mortality from preventable causes present even more favourable results than that of the year 1919.

Unfortunately, two infants were lost by suffocation by overlaying, and it is regrettable the absence of cots, and even where the Health Visitors' persuasion would avail, housing conditions do not permit.

The Welfare work carried on at College Street has been greatly appreciated, and on December 3rd, 1920, the new Maternity and Child Welfare Centre was opened at Ferham House, with all the advantages of modern equipment and in addition 12 lying-in beds. From 3rd December, 1920, to the 31st four mothers were delivered of healthy babies. The ideal conditions under which they were born, the lesson of regular three hourly feeding by the clock, the scrupulous cleanliness, will prove a greater lesson than years of theoretical teaching. The condition of both mother and child on leaving Ferham House has proved what good nursing and hygienic conditions can do. "Seeing is believing."

The subsequent booking also shows the popularity of the Home and the appreciation of the mothers who have so far had the privilege of benefiting by the Maternity and Child Welfare scheme.

Free milk has been allowed in all necessitous cases where the Health Visitor has found want or an application has been made. This has been considerable, due to the strike and general depression of trade.

From June to December one Health Visitor has attended the Tuberculosis Dispensary two afternoons weekly, also a considerable amount of time in the mornings assisting the Tuberculosis Officer in his scheme.

An outbreak of Measles in the early part of the year affected a large number of children; only two died. This excellent result was due to the untiring efforts of the Health Visitors.

OPENING OF FERHAM HOUSE MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRE AND SCHOOL CLINIC.

Ferham House, Rotherham, which was purchased by the Public Health Committee of the County Borough of Rotherham for conversion into an up-to-date Maternity and Child Welfare Centre and School Clinic, was formally opened on December 3rd, 1920, by Alderman W. Wormald, O.B.E., Chairman of the Public Health Committee of the County Borough of Rotherham, in the presence of a large and influential gathering, embracing public men and women, members of the medical profession and various prominent townspeople.

The greater portion of the house (once the residence of the Walker family) is over a century old, and is of a severe Georgian type. The old internal decoration comprises some very refined "Adam's" work in ceilings and walls, and this has been very carefully preserved. The old rooms have been altered and adapted to the requirements for which they are needed, but, of course, cannot be considered quite up-to-date in construction and renovation as the newly-added portions, which, by reason of their internal construction of terrazzo floors and dados and rounded and cored angles, are rendered as far as possible proof against the lodgement of dust and germs and are readily cleansed. The Maternity and Child Welfare and School Clinic sections are situate on the ground floor, and comprise waiting-room, record office and school nurses' general inspection clinic, maternity and child welfare room, consulting and operating rooms, special accommodation for the treatment of verminous children, including separate waiting-room, shower and slipper baths and lavatories. Special rooms are also provided for X-ray treatment and adeniods, dental clinic, rinsing and recovery purposes.

On the first floor are the maternity rooms with accommodation for twelve patients, which include lying-in and convalescent wards, operating room, nurses' bedrooms and lavatories. The caretaker's living and sleeping rooms are on the second floor, and there are also nurses' bedroom and separation room. The administrative department includes nurses' dining-room, maids' sitting-room, kitchens, bedrooms, bath-room and the necessary offices.

The premises are lighted throughout by electricity. The heating is by pipes and radiators on the hot water low pressure system, and the new installation has been carried out by Messrs. Wright Bros., of Attercliffe. Special sanitary fittings have been provided for the operating rooms, and the bathing arrangements for the verminous children are of a most efficient and up-to-date character.

It is impossible to realise the amount of work involved in the preparation of the scheme and the equipment and staffing of the interior. I have personally given many hours over and above my other important duties in safeguarding and promoting the health of the people of the borough in perfecting and planning the scheme. I have paid visits to different parts of the country seeking information, gaining experience and endeavouring to devise an institution which would be the best of its kind with the minimum of expenditure. We have to-day an institution, equipped and furnished, including the building, at a cost less than £9,000. I think all will agree that we have something to be proud of, as the building alone would cost £15,000 at to-day's prices.

People to-day are commercially minded, and, in these days of severe criticism of expenditure, it is essential that the money of the ratepayer and taxpayer should be wisely expended. It is with full assurance that their interests in that direction have been safeguarded. I believe that it will be one of the best investments made by the Council, and will repay, in health, the cost a thousandfold. Equipped with every device that modern science could provide, we have the machinery for dealing with the health of the people at its most vital period, i.e., before and immediately following birth. The advantages which will be the result of these three important health promoting centres will begin to show almost immediately.

In the present state of overcrowding, owing to lack of houses, such congestion made it absolutely impossible in a vast multitude of homes for proper accommodation and arrangements for maternity. Preference will be given to cases from such homes. Primarily the home is intended to meet the condition arising through congestion in consequence of the housing problem and the building suspension. It marks a still further progressive step, in that it is also intended to deal with abnormal and complicated cases. We owe a duty to the most unfortunate and necessitous among them; to help them to overcome the handicap which their misfortune saddled with them. There is no public work more satisfying than that which makes for the health and happiness of the people. I feel that their foresight and generosity in enabling the less fortunate of the community to avail themselves of that institution will bear wonderful fruit in years to come.

It is not the intention of the Committee to accept non-paying guests, where, owing to straightened circumstances, it was impossible to pay the minimum sum of £2 2s. The Medical Officer of Health has at his disposal a fund which will enable him to give financial assistance where necessity is proved. The reason for that course is obvious. I wish everyone, be her life and condition what

it may, to enter the institution without feeling that she is there as a favour. I believe that it is preferable to allow her the necessary financial assistance and for her to be enabled to pay the fees of the institution.

CARNSON HOUSE TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1920.

Total attendances	2318
Individuals who attended	451
Cases from former years	120
New Cases in 1920	331
Cases actually treated	304
Cases Non-Tubercular and not treated	147
Contacts examined	42
Children under 16 years attended	226
Of these sent by School Medical Officer and Child Welfare	133
Children actually treated	119
Children Non-Tubercular and not treated	107
Ex-Service Men treated	79

TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

I beg to submit my report for the year ended 31st December, 1920, on the Treatment of Tuberculosis in Rotherham. I took up my duties early in March, so that only part of the year came under my notice. For statistical purposes, however, the whole year has been summarised and made complete.

DISPENSARY TREATMENT.

During the year 2,318 attendances were made at the Dispensary, which is a considerable increase over those of previous years. The number of individuals who attended was 451, and comprised 120 who had visited the Dispensary prior to 1920 and 331 new cases who attended for the first time during the year under review.

Of the total number, 147 were found non-tubercular and were not treated, whilst 304 were found in need of treatment. In Table I. the cases are summarised with reference to their relationship to the National Insurance Act and in Table II. with reference to sex.

TABLE I.

Summary of Cases : 451.

	Insured.	Dependents.	Others.	Total.
Old Cases	74	46	0	120
New Cases examined ...	118	201	12	331
New Cases treated	84	92	8	184
New Cases negative	34	109	4	147
Total treated	158	138	8	304

TABLE II.

Total Cases classified according to Sex.

	Insured.		Dependents.		Others.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Old Cases	59	15	24	22	0	0
New Cases examined	88	30	92	109	8	4
New Cases treated	61	23	44	48	6	2
New Cases negative	27	7	48	61	2	2
Total	147	45	116	131	8	4

The fact that 147 new cases were found to be non-tubercular illustrates a function of the Dispensary which is apt to be overlooked. The Dispensary is much more than a treatment centre; it is a diagnostic station where cases can be sent by medical men for what is commonly called "second opinion."

We are all aware that the early diagnosis of tuberculosis is a difficult thing, and therefore a large number of negative cases at any dispensary indicates that the medical practitioners are not waiting until the case is clearly positive and pathetically beyond cavil, but are "erring on the safe side."

In Table III. the diagnoses of the negative cases are given showing the various conditions that had been considered as possible tuberculosis.

TABLE III.

Cases found Negative.

Normal	19
Anæmia, Malnutrition, etc.	49
Upper Respiratory Obstruction	16
Cardiac Disease	4
Nephritis	1
Diabetes	1
Septic Glands	5
Bullet Wound of Chest	2
Bronchitis, Asthma, and Emphysema	38
Pneumonia	2
Infantile Paralysis	1
Syphilis	2
Suppurating Knee Joint	1
Hyperthyroidism	1
Congential Dislocation of Hip	1
Rickets	4
	147

One cannot overlook the importance of the Dispensary in this aspect of differential diagnosis from the point of view of the patient. To be told he has not got consumption, and told with no uncertainty, is a time of rejoicing for one who came under the cloud of a great fear. Such good cannot be tabulated and treated statistically. It is still very great and very human.

An important part of the work of the Dispensary, and one which has not been pursued to the full owing to considerable pressure of work, is the examination of "contacts"—people who are habitually in close intimacy with known cases of tuberculosis. During the year 42 such were examined, with results indicated in Table IV.

TABLE IV.

	Insured.	Dependent.	Others.
Examined	6	33	3
Treated	2	21	3
Negative	4	12	0

Within recent years the care of the child has bulked largely in practical health matters, and in this regard the Tuberculosis Dispensary has not been lacking. During the year 226 children under 16 attended for examination. Of these, 107 were found to be in need of treatment. In Rotherham there are two departments keenly interested in the health of the young, the School Medical Department and the Maternity and Child Welfare Department. It is interesting to note that of the total children 133 were referred to the Dispensary from these departments. In Table V. the analysis of children who attended the Dispensary is given.

TABLE V.

Children.	Dependent.	Others.
Old Cases	37 ...	0
New Cases examined	181 ...	8
New Cases treated	76 ...	6
New Cases negative	105 ...	2
Sent by School Medical Officer and Child Welfare Centre	133 ...	0
Total treated	113 ...	6

While pulmonary tuberculosis is by far the commonest form of tubercular disease and apt to overshadow the others forms in which tuberculosis manifests itself, 50 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were treated during the year. In Table VI. an analysis of these cases is given.

TABLE VI.

Non-Pulmonary Cases Treated.

Glands	12
Skin	6
Hip	2
Ankle	3
Knee	2
Abdominal	8
Laryngeal	16
Elbow	1
	50

It should be noted that all the laryngeal cases were also suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis and that several of the other cases were instances of complicated pulmonary disease.

During the year an effort was made to correlate the Dispensary clinical findings with the bacteriological examination of the sputum in the Public Health Laboratory.

A complete survey was not found possible, as some negative sputum cases were not examined more than once or twice. Table VII. gives a classification of the treated cases, patients with no sputum being classed with the negatives.

TABLE VII.

THE TREATED CASES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE SPUTUM EXAMINATION.

	Insured.		Dependents.		Others.	
	Positive	Negative	Positive.	Negative.	Positive.	Negative.
Old	23	51	4	42	0	0
New.....	30	54	6	86	1	7
Total ..	53	105	10	128	1	7

In dealing with a disease like Tuberculosis, the course of which is so prolonged and the treatment so long, there is great room for fallacy in estimating the results of treatment in any period of time newly ended. In Table VIII. a classification is made of the immediate results of the treatment of cases during the year 1920, which must be regarded as provisional, although indication in some measure of the actual therapeutic value a dispensary can be to a community.

TABLE VIII.

IMMEDIATE RESULTS OF TREATED CASES AT THE END OF THE YEAR 1920 CLASSIFIED.

	Well, Working, School and under observation.	Improving and under Treatment.	Worse and referred to Doctor.	Refused Treatment.	Dead.	Transferred.	Total.
Insured	49	78	10	4	16	1	158
Dependents .	41	75	9	4	5	4	138
Others.....	0	7	0	0	1	0	8
Total ..	90	160	19	8	22	5	304

INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT.

During the year 1920, 51 beds were available for persons suffering from Tuberculosis, 24 at Kimberworth, 13 at Oakwood, 10 at the Isolation Hospital, and four rented at Meathop, Grange-over-Sands.

In the following Table statistical details are given of the use to which the beds were put.

	Kimber-worth.			Oakwood.			Isolation Hospital.			Meathop.		
	M.	F.	Tl.	M.	F.	Tl.	M.	F.	Tl.	M.	F.	Tl
Cases remaining in Hospital from 1919	15	8	23	12	0	12	8	0	8	1	0	1
New Cases admitted in 1920.....	27	21	48	38	0	38	29	0	29	7	5	12
Discharged in 1920 ..	31	22	53	33	0	33	25	0	25	6	3	9
Died in Hospital	1	1	2	4	0	4	2	0	2	0	0	0
Remaining in hospital 31st Dec., 1920 ..	10	6	16	13	0	13	10	0	10	2	2	4

During the year it was found expedient to restrict Kimberworth Sanatorium for women and children, so that some of the discharged cases from that Institution are actually transfers of men to other institutions. The treatment carried out during the year can best be described as graduated rest—exercise with accurately taken rectal temperatures and pulse rates as the indicators by which to estimate any increase or decrease of physiological activity. For the proper following out of this treatment, discipline is essential and constant medical supervision required. Under present circumstances it has not been possible to give the amount of time and skill needed, but much has been done by the nursing staff in charge of the various institutions to make the best of a temporary measure and to carry out the detailed instructions given. The other adjudants of fresh air, good food, etc., popularly considered the essentials of sanatorium treatment, have been carefully regulated. The time table for patients at Oakwood Hall Sanatorium is given here as an example to illustrate the broader outlines of the treatment pursued.

OAKWOOD HALL SANATORIUM.

TIME TABLE FOR PATIENTS.

On waking	Take Temperature.
7 a.m.	Rise from bed.
8 a.m.	Breakfast.
9.45 a.m.	Milk.
10.0 a.m.	Exercise.
11.30 to 12.30	Rest. Take temperature.
12.30	Dinner.
2.0 p.m.	Exercise.
4.0 p.m.	Tea.
RECREATION.	
5.30 to 6.30 p.m.	Rest. Take temperature
7.0 p.m.	Supper.
RECREATION.	
9.0 p.m.	Milk.
9.30 p.m.	Lights out.

During rest hours patients must keep absolute silence. During exercise patients are advised not to smoke. Walking exercise should be in the grounds or open country. Patients considered fit must help to keep wards, mess room, corridors, etc., tidy; clean silver and cutlery and keep windows clean. Exercise will be suitably graded by the Medical Officer to each individual, and must be regarded as treatment and not as labour.

Only during recreation times must games be played. If not on exercise, rest is necessary.

It is customary to give a table of results of cases discharged from Sanatorium during the year for which a report is written, classifying cases into arrested, much improved, improved, stationary, worse, dead. In the following table immediate results are given for the year 1920 under these various headings, but it must be remembered that small numbers make for statistical fallacy and the time factor has not operated long enough for truth.

	Arrested.	Much improved.	Improved.	Stationary and worse.	Dead.	Transfers.	Treatment discontinued.
Kimberworth	9	11	13	8	2	10	3
Oakwood	3	9	9	2	5	—	4
Isolation	5	5	8	3	2	3	—
Meathop	2	2	4	1	—	—	—

THE DISPENSARY.

This is situated at Carnson House, Moorgate Street, and utilised by the Borough through arrangement with the West Riding County Council. Three sessions per week are given from 2 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. One of the three days is set apart for examinations only, while the other two are for treatment. In order to emphasise the importance of the Dispensary as a clinical unit, the following observations may be of interest.

The Dispensary should be the central station in the anti-tuberculosis movement as far as the clinical aspect pertains and intimately associated with the Public Health Department as the co-ordinating correlating head office.

At the Dispensary, in a well-organised, well-equipped movement, the following are briefly the functions to be attended to :—

1. New cases sent by practitioners are examined and classified.

2. Contacts are examined.

3. Children referred by the School Medical Officer and Child Welfare Officer are seen.

4. Sanatorium or hospital treatment is allocated to classified cases requiring such.

5. Dispensary or ambulent treatment is given to those considered fit for this.

6. Cases discharged from institutional or dispensary treatment are supervised or put on continued treatment as circumstances arise.

7. Medicines, adjudants to treatment as cod liver oil, sputum bottles are given out.

The foregoing may be taken to represent the purely clinical functions. The sociological aspect of the Dispensary also obtains. Various grants of milk, eggs, butter and other foods are made at the recommendation of the Tuberculosis Officer to patients in need by the Insurance Committee, After-care Committee, and the Pensions Committee. Needless to say, before a recommendation is made the financial circumstances of the applicant are fully inquired into—work which now that a nurse has been appointed will be part of her duty.

At the Dispensary records are kept of each patient. These records are taken in great detail and accurately filed, so that every fact of clinical interest in the case from beginning dispensary attendance till discharge or death is available.

When a patient is transferred to sanatorium the case sheets in their cover or dossier are transmitted with him, and the records kept in accurate sequence till his return. It will thus be seen that the Dispensary, apart from being a purely treatment centre, is more; it is a bureau of information concerning tuberculosis cases in the area which it serves, and thus becomes one of the most important weapons in the crusade against tuberculosis.

An aspect of the Dispensary which is overlooked is the educational one. It does a person good to see clean, tidy rooms and smell fresh air indoors, where by many it is considered out of place. In most towns the Dispensary is regarded by those whose civic care is the treatment and prevention of tuberculosis as a bye-product—the Cinderella of preventive medicine. It should not be so regarded. Rightly understood, the Dispensary should be the very keynote of wholesomeness and humanity. For the tuberculous sufferer it is the beginning of that well-organised scheme of treatment that should be the aim of all local authorities, and, therefore, doubly worthy of great care and interest. It is not enough to have the Dispensary a signboard to something finer: it should be fine itself.

In December, Nurse Hill was appointed as Tuberculosis Nurse. Previous to her appointment help was given on Dispensary days by one of the Sanatorium Nurses, a measure which, owing to repeated changes, was not satisfactory. Furthermore, while the attendance of the nurse at the Dispensary is a very valuable duty, it is only part of her work; a great part lies outside in visiting patients, making inquiries relative to the environment in which they live, their financial circumstances, eliciting information concerning their health, rest, exercise, etc., and the giving of advice. Accordingly, as the part-time nurses did not touch this important aspect, it is now hoped that much valuable help will be given to patients in the future.

SANATORIUM TREATMENT OF CHILDREN.

As far as pulmonary tuberculosis is concerned there is little difference between the treatment of this disease in children and in adults. With non-pulmonary tuberculosis it is a different matter.

The question of the adequate treatment of non-pulmonary tuberculosis in children is one of the greatest importance, and one which must be squarely faced in Rotherham. It must be remembered that cases of bone and joint tubercle require in addition to the ordinary sanatorium environment prolonged treatment (very often extending to three years), necessitating the use of expensive orthopædic appliances. Treatment of such cases must be thorough; half treatment is only a waste of money, time, skill and human patience. "Instead of the thorn shall come up the figtree," and instead of the cripple shall be one approximating normal if treatment is not stinted.

For the children much can be done medically and more so mentally. Children will be children, and mischief is just misdirected good. It is to be hoped that the day is not far distant when a school teacher will be on the Sanatorium Staff—a teacher who will take the children in hand and lead their little minds to that knowledge which will enable them to go out into the world not bankrupt in mental efficiency although slightly crippled perhaps in body. Is it not such that are most in need of mental training—those with weak lungs or stiffened joints, unable to take their proper place in the labour market of the work-a-day world?

WILLIAM BARR,

Tuberculosis Officer.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS (PHTHISIS).

The following Table gives the number of cases notified and the number of deaths that have occurred, together with the death-rate per 1,000 living, during the past 21 years in the Borough of Rotherham :—

Year.	Deaths.	Cases Notified.	Death-rate per 1,000.
1900	55	—	1.02
1901	42	—	.75
1902	45	—	.79
1903	43	—	.76
1904	39	—	.66
1905	45	—	.75
1906	36	64	.58
1907	48	98	.76
1908	62	91	.97
1909	44	131	.69
1910	51	70	.77
1911	52	136	.83
1912	55	118	.87
1913	68	153	1.05
1914	82	131	1.25
1915	66	116	1.01
1916	62	175	.95
1917	60	97	.91
1918	73	116	1.11
1919	68	90	.93
1920	50	81	.68

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1912.

Summary of Notifications during the period from 1st January, 1920, to 1st January, 1921.

Age Periods.	Number of Primary Notifications.														
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and upwards.	Total Primary Notifications.	Total Notifications Form A.	Poor Law Institutions.	Sanatoria.
Pulmonary Males	..	3	7	2	4	7	7	9	6	..	..	45	46	..	61
Pulmonary Females	1	5	7	4	4	6	4	2	1	2	..	36	37	..	42
Non-pulmonary Males	..	6	4	1	3	2	2	..	..	..	..	18	18	..	6
Non-pulmonary Females	3	3	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	10	10	..	6

BLIND PERSONS ACT, 1920.

In the County Borough of Rotherham there are 31 blind persons. The names and addresses are filed.

Classified according to sex distribution, this number comprises 19 males and 12 females.

Classified according to the method of age distribution adopted by the Advisory Committee on the Welfare of the Blind, the following is obtained :—

0—5 years.		5—16 years.		16 years and upwards.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	0	3	2	14	11

Under the Act it is the duty of a County Borough Council to provide, maintain, or contribute towards certain agencies for promoting the welfare of the blind persons in their area. These agencies may be classified as follows :—

From 0—5 years of age :—Home for blind babies and other certified schools.

From 5—16 years of age :—Education Act, etc., and schools for the blind.

Over 16 and young adults (say, 21 years) :—Prolonged training and maintenance.

Adults :—The provision of workshops and finding employment for blind persons of a non-workshop character, i.e., typing, etc. Hostels for workshop employees. Assisting home workers (persons engaged in their own homes) to buy and sell commodities. The provision of homes for the aged and infirm blind persons. The provision of a home teacher as a Welfare Social Worker in the area or combination of areas. The supervision of the unemployable blind at home. These may have to get further support by the Council to augment the Old Age Pension, which in the case of blind persons becomes payable at the age of 50 instead of 70 years of age.

As far as the Act applies to Rotherham it will be obvious, in view of the small number of blind persons resident in the County Borough and the still smaller numbers when sub-division is made into age groups, that the complete welfare of the blind cannot be undertaken by Rotherham acting independently, but must in the interests of efficiency be dealt with by combination with other agencies or authorities. For instance, there is only one case suitable for the Baby School and five are of age for the ordinary Blind School. Of the 25 over 16 years of age, 14 are over 50 (and, of these 14, 12 are over 60) and entitled to Old Age Pensions under the reduced age clause of the Act.

It would, therefore, appear advisable to form a Special Committee to deal with the work of the Welfare of Blind Persons. In order, also, to satisfactorily work the Act, it will be necessary to have a complete register of all blind persons in the County Borough to obtain facts concerning the individuals with reference to education—any handicraft—the state and cause of blindness—concomitant physical or nervous defects, etc.

HOUSING.

In the County Borough of Rotherham the great majority are working class houses. They are mainly built in rows, with passages between the houses, covered and open, leading to the yards. These yards are generally common to several houses, and contain the conveniences. There are very few back lanes, the approaches to the rear being by the means of the passages.

There is a serious shortage of houses, which is to be met by the housing schemes of the Corporation.

*The number of houses which have been completed and tenanted from January 1st to December 30th, 1920, on the Doncaster Road Housing Site is 31; the number under construction is 200.

With regard to the number which may be completed during the year 1921, it is not possible to give even an approximate amount with any degree of accuracy, but, judging from the past rate of progress and the present conditions of labour, it is quite possible that by the end of this year from 150 to 200 houses will be completed and occupied.

*The above information has been kindly supplied to me by the Housing Architect, Mr. Chas. A. Broadhead.

Seven houses were built under the subsidy scheme by private enterprise and three others were built which are not considered as working class houses.

There has been no important changes in the population of the County Borough during the past year and none is anticipated in the near future.

Overcrowding is serious owing to the great shortage of houses, which results in many instances of more than one family occupying the same house. This overcrowding cannot be satisfactorily dealt with until sufficient new houses are built.

The majority of working class houses in Rotherham are satisfactory as regard accommodation and air space, but in the older parts of the town a number of very poor houses are to be met with.

The general character of the defects found to exist in the unfit houses are dampness, lack of through ventilation, lack of proper provision for storing food and dilapidation.

In most cases the defects are due to the original design of the structure, aggravated by lack of proper management and supervision by owners.

Much work is being done by the Inspectors of Nuisances in remedying defects found in connection with dwelling-houses, and the Table on page 68 of this report gives a summary of works effected.

Under the Housing Acts, inspections are made by the Housing Inspector and record cards compiled. Notices of defects are then forwarded to the owners, and this has resulted in a number of houses being renovated. The houses dealt with have been improved by enlarging the window area, in some cases substituting double hung sash and frame windows for slide and fixed windows, the provision of through ventilation and general repairs.

In addition to the houses rendered fit, as stated in the apendices, there are 47 in respect of which either works are proceeding or negotiations are taking place with the owners. It is intended to eliminate the back-to-back houses, and 74 are included in the three unhealthy areas represented during the past year. Many others are included in the unhealthy areas which are scheduled but not yet represented.

Single back houses are being improved by the provision of through ventilation by means of windows or air grates in the blind wall, and 13 were so dealt with during the past year.

Three unhealthy areas (particulars of which are given in the appendix) were represented during 1920 under Part 1 of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890.

New bye-laws relating to houses let in lodgings were made and were allowed by the Ministry of Health on 15th September, 1920.

There are no bye-laws operating in the County Borough relating to tents, vans, and sheds.

APPENDICES.

HOUSING CONDITIONS.

Statistics for the year ended 31st December, 1920.

1.—GENERAL.

(1)	Estimated Population	72,800
(2)	General Death-rate	11.45
(3)	Death-rate from Tuberculosis	.68
(4)	Infantile Mortality	100
(5)	Number of Dwelling-houses of all classes	13,149
(6)	Number of Working-class Dwelling-houses (approx.)	11,000
(7)	Number of New Working-class Houses erected ...	38

2.—UNFIT DWELLING-HOUSES.

I.—Inspection.

(1)	Total number of Dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	171
(2)	Number of Dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910	171
(3)	Number of Dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	22
(4)	Number of Dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	83

II.—Remedy of Defects Without Service of Formal Notices.

	Number of defective Dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	29

III.—Action Under Statutory Powers.

A. Proceedings under Section 28 of the Housing Town Planning, etc., Act, 1919.

(1)	Number of Dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	12
(2)	Number of Dwelling-houses which were rendered fit	
	(a) By Owners	—
	(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners ...	—
(3)	Number of Dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by Owners of intention to close	—

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied :—	
	(a) By owners	
	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners. ...	

C. Proceedings under Sections 17 and 18 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909.

(1)	Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	0
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	0
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit	0
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	0
(5)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	0
(6)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished voluntarily after representation but without the making of Demolition Orders	2

3.—Unhealthy Areas.

Areas represented to the Local Authority with a view to Improvement Schemes under (a) Part I. or (b) Part II. of the Act of 1890 :—

(1) Names of Areas.	Area No. 2.	Area No. 5.	Area No. 4.
(2) Acreage	1.661	1.250	1.349
(3) Number of working class houses in area	76	68	77
(4) Number of working class persons to be displaced	387	358	376

4.—Number of houses not complying with the building bye-laws erected with the consent of the Local Authority under Section 25 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1919 38

5.—Staff engaged on housing work, with briefly, the duties of each officer :—

Alfred Robinson, M.D., Medical Officer of Health.
Jos. E. Fuller, Designated Housing Inspector.
C. A. Broadhead, A.R.I.B.A., Housing Architect.
A. L. Bradburn. Quantity Surveyor.
E. Yarwood, Architectural Assistant.
C. Orwin, Architectural Assistant.

WATER SUPPLY: QUANTITY PER HEAD PER DAY.

The supply in a manufacturing town like Rotherham can be apportioned under the following headings :—

1.	Dietetic.	Cooking. Drink.
2.	Sanitary.	Personal ablution. Cleansing of clothing and home. Vehicle for Sewage.
3.	Municipal.	Cleansing. Fire Extinction. Public Baths. Urinals, etc.
4.	Manufacturing.	Works and Factories. Requirements of Animals. (Nutrition and Cleansing).

Taking these items into consideration, the supply aimed at should on no account be less than 30 gallons per head per day. According to an estimate by Parkes, the supply needed is 35 gallons as an average for industrial towns if the full requirements from a sanitary standpoint have to be met. The following is his table :—

Domestic Supply	12	gallons.		
General Baths	4	do.		
Water Closets	6	do.		
Unavoidable waste	3	do.	25 gals.	Total House supply.
Town and Trade purposes	5			
Exceptional Manufactories	5			
			10 gals.	
			35 gals.	

The amount of water supplied in Rotherham is 25 gallons per head daily. This, in my opinion, is totally inadequate for an industrial town, and proves that there is urgent necessity for the County Borough to go further afield to obtain an adequate supply. When there is a shortage of water it is not possible to flush the public urinals and trough closets effectually, and the health of the inhabitants suffers accordingly.

TABLE SHOWING AGES AND CAUSES OF DEATH FOR THE YEAR 1920.

DISEASES.	AGES.													All Ages
	0	1	5	10	15	20	25	35	45	55	65	75	85	
Measles	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Epidemic Influenza	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	3	..	5	..	..	..	12
Whooping Cough	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Diphtheria	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Enteric Fever	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Diarrhœa, Dysentery	9	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Epidemic Enteritis	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Tetanus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Syphilis	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Puerperal Fever	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Infective Endocarditis	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Other Allied Diseases	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Malarial Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Rheumatic Fever	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	3
Tuberculosis of Brain	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Phthisis	..	1	2	2	4	5	14	9	7	4	2	..	..	50
Abdominal Tuberculosis	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
General Tuberculosis	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	4
Other forms of Tuberculosis	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3
Osteo-arthritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2
Gout	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
Cancer	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	5	11	19	12	2	..	52
Diabetes Mellitus	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	2	4	..	..	9
Anaemia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	4
Premature Birth	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55
Debility at Birth	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Atelectasis	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Congenital Defects	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Hydrocephalus	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Want of Breast Milk	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	12	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Dentition	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Rickets	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Old Age, Senile Decay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	15	36	5	58
Convulsions	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Meningitis	2	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Apoplexy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
Softening of Brain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	3
Hemiplegia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	4
Other forms of Insanity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Chorea	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Epilepsy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2
Laryngismus Stridulus	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Locomotar Ataxy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Paraplegia	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	3
Other Forms, Brain Diseases	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	3	9	8	4	..	28
Otitis	1	1	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Endocarditis	..	1	1	..	1	4	4	2	3	8	7	3	..	34
Senile Gangrene	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2

Table Showing Ages and Causes of Death for the Year 1920—Continued.

DISEASES.	AGES.													All Ages
	0	1	5	10	15	20	25	35	45	55	65	75	85	
Embolism, Thrombosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	1	6
Other Diseases Heart and Vessels	..	1	2	..	1	..	3	4	9	12	22	11	1	66
Laryngitis	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Croup	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Acute Bronchitis	20	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	3	4	2	..	38
Chronic Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	7	12	13	..	37
Lobar Pneumonia	1	..	..	1	2	1	2	2	1	3	2	..	..	15
Lobular Pneumonia	30	15	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	3	3	1	..	58
Pneumonia	..	3	1	..	1	..	2	4	5	5	2	1	..	24
Emphysema, Asthma	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Pleurisy	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Other Diseases, Respiratory System	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Diseases of Mouth and Annexa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Diseases of Pharynx	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	1	..	..	..	..	6
Other Diseases of Stomach	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
Enteritis	5	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	8
Appendicitis	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	6
Obstruction of Intestine	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	6
Cirrhosis of Liver	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2
Other Diseases of Liver	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Peritonitis	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Other Diseases, Digestive System	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	..	6
Diseases, Lymphatic System and Glands	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Acute Nephritis	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	6
Bright's Disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	4	5	1	..	14
Diseases of Bladder and Prostate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2
Other Diseases, Urinary System	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Diseases of Uterus & Appendages	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Other Diseases, Pregnancy and Childbirth	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	10
Arthritis, Ostitis, Periostitis	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	5
Other Diseases, Osseous System	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Eczema	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Accidents and Negligence—														
In Mines and Quarries	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	4
In Vehicular Traffic	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	4
By Machinery	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Burns and Scalds	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3
Surgical Narcosis	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Drowning	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	3
Suffocation, overlaid in bed	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Suffocation, otherwise	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Falls not specified	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	6
Otherwise, not stated	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Homicide	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Suicides—														
By Drowning	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	1	..	..	5
Ill defined and unspecified cases	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	4	..	..	12
Grand totals	203	60	15	12	15	25	49	65	71	100	126	85	8	834

DEATHS AT ALL AGES IN THE VARIOUS WARDS AND PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS DURING 1920.

	East.	St. Ann's.	Clifton.	South.	West.	North.	Thornhill.	Masbro'.	Kimberworth.	Workhouse.	Rotherham Hospital.	Isolation Hospital.	Other Public Institutions.	Totals.
January .	3	11	5	6	3	5	10	2	4	7	6	1	..	62
February	2	6	2	3	8	14	9	8	8	4	4	1	..	69
March ...	4	6	10	11	7	5	5	14	7	9	5	..	..	83
April	7	10	2	3	3	13	7	11	13	12	5	1	..	87
May	7	3	8	6	2	6	9	9	12	8	3	1	..	74
June	4	11	8	1	2	6	8	10	7	11	3	1	..	72
July	3	8	2	3	1	3	7	10	6	4	3	..	..	50
August ..	7	6	2	4	3	5	5	4	5	8	2	..	..	51
September	1	6	4	6	3	6	14	6	9	11	7	..	..	73
October .	1	7	4	2	8	6	9	10	11	12	2	..	..	72
November	3	6	2	2	4	4	9	12	7	10	3	1	..	63
December	2	7	6	3	7	7	10	11	13	6	5	..	..	77
Total	44	87	55	50	51	80	102	107	102	102	48	6	..	834

SHOWING THE DEATH RATE AND THE INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE, &c., IN THE VARIOUS WARDS DURING 1920.

Ward.	No. of Houses.	Estimated Population.	Births (registered).	Birth Rate.	*Deaths.	Death Rate.	*Deaths under one year.	Infantile Mortality Rate per 1000 births.
East.....	1298	6963	149	21.39	44	6.31	12	80
St. Ann's	1734	10049	315	31.35	87	8.67	24	76
Clifton	1175	6475	151	23.32	55	8.49	13	86
South.....	1326	7352	147	19.99	50	6.62	5	34
West	1056	5829	178	30.53	51	8.06	11	61
North	1687	9292	271	29.16	80	8.60	27	99
Thornhill	1590	8759	296	33.92	102	11.59	43	145
Masbro'	1660	9160	284	31.00	107	11.62	29	102
Kimberworth	1622	8921	232	26.00	102	11.43	29	120
Total	13149	72800	2023	27.79	678	9.16	193	95

*These columns do not include the deaths in the Workhouse and Hospitals.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL, BADSLEY MOOR LANE.

During the year 1920, 153 cases were admitted into the above Institution, as compared with 168 for the year 1919.

The following Table gives details of the cases treated :—

	Cases.	Deaths.
Scarlet Fever	67 ...	0
Diphtheria	38 ...	3
Enteric Fever	5 ...	1
Influenza	1 ...	0
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	37 ...	2
Measles	2 ...	1
Pneumonia	1 ...	0
Suspected case of Cerebro Spinal Fever	1 ...	0
Puerperal Fever	1 ...	0
Total	153 ...	7

The details of the previous year (1919) were as follows :—

	Cases.	Deaths.
Scarlet Fever	67 ...	1
Diphtheria	51 ...	7
Enteric Fever	6 ...	0
Influenza	11 ...	5
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	24 ...	0
Measles	7 ...	4
Acute Polio Encephalitis	1 ...	0
Polio Myelitis	1 ...	0
Total	168 ...	17

ISOLATION HOSPITAL, BADSLEY MOOR LANE. NUMBER OF CASES TREATED SINCE THE OPENING OF THE HOSPITAL IN JANUARY, 1906.

	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Other Diseases.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Total.
1906	464	17	14	..	..	495
1907	213	18	20	7	..	258
1908	86	19	48	4	..	157
1909	82	35	29	4	7	157
1910	113	32	19	19	13	196
1911	138	43	30	4	19	234
1912	216	35	36	3	22	312
1913	354	56	20	1	35	466
1914	624	48	26	..	..	698
1915	268	47	27	1	..	343
1916	86	44	14	1	..	145
1917	129	29	8	..	..	166
1918	68	28	5	23	11	135
1919	67	51	6	20	24	168
1920	67	38	5	6	37	153
Total	2975	540	307	93	168	4083

The average number of patients daily was 16 during the year 1920.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

DETAILS OF CASES TREATED DURING 1920.

Disease.	Cases reported.	Cases admitted.		Total days in Hospital.	Average days in Hospital.	Deaths in Hospital.		Cases treated at home.	Deaths in home treated cases.	
		No.	Per cent.			No.	Per cent.		No.	Per cent.
Scarlet Fever ..	89	67	77.03	2815	39.58	–	–	32	–	–
Diphtheria	55	38	69.08	605	15.92	3	7.89	17	1	5.88
Enteric Fever ..	5	5*	80.00	71	14.20	1	20.00	1	1	100.00
Influenza	–	1	–	66	66	–	–	–	12	–
Pul. Tuberculosis.	79	37	46.83	2096	56.64	2	6.90	50	–	–
Measles	458	2	.43	26	13.0	1‡	50.00	456	2	.42
Pneumonia	39	1	2.56	19	19	–	–	38	–	–
Cerebro Spinal Fever (suspected).	–	1†	–	23	23	–	–	–	–	–
Puerperal Fever .	7	1	14.28	16	16	–	–	6	1	16.66
Totals	732	153	20.90	6547	42.72	7	4.82	600	–	–

* One case of Enteric Fever received into Hospital was Extra Urban.

† One case of Cerebro Spinal Fever was afterwards diagnosed as not Cerebro Spinal Fever.

‡ One death from Measles was Extra Urban.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

PRELIMINARY RETURN FOR THE YEAR ENDED THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1920.

Name of Treatment Centre, County Borough of Rotherham Venereal Centre, "South View," Wellgate Mount, Rotherham.

A. Total number of persons dealt with during the year at or in connection with the out-patient clinic :—

	COLUMN 1.	COLUMN 2.	COLUMN 3.
	Number of persons who were under treatment or observation on January 1st, 1920.	Number of persons dealt with during the year for the first time.	Total.
(a) Syphilis	20	80	100
(b) Soft Chancre .	1	4	5
(c) Gonorrhoea ..	6	60	66
(d) Conditions other than venereal	0	8	8
Total ..	27	152	179

B. Total attendances of all patients during the year at the out-patient clinic—964.

C. Aggregate number of "In-patient days" of treatment during the year—nil.

ALFRED ROBINSON, M.D.,

Medical Officer of Health.

15th January, 1921.

	Syphilis.		Soft Chancre.		Gonorrhoea.		Conditions other than Venereal.		Total.	
	Males	Fem's	Males	Fem's	Males	Fem's	Males	Fem's	Males	Fem's
1. Number of persons who, on the 1st January, 1920, were under treatment or observation for :—	14	6	1	0	5	1	0	0	20	7
2. Number of persons dealt with during the year at or in connection with the out-patient Clinic for the first time and found to be suffering from :—										
Syphilis only	59	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	59	21
Soft chancre only	—	—	4	0	—	—	—	—	4	0
Gonorrhoea only	—	—	—	—	54	6	—	—	54	6
Conditions other than venereal	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	2	6	2
Total—Item 2	59	21	4	0	54	6	6	2	123	29
Total—Items 1 and 2	73	27	5	0	59	7	6	2	143	36
3. Number of persons who ceased to attend the out-patient Clinic										
(a) before completing a course of treatment for	21	10	2	0	34	4	—	—	57	14
(b) after completion of a course of treatment, but before final tests as to cure of	30	10	0	0	20	1	—	—	50	11
4. Number of persons transferred to other Treatment Centres after treatment for	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5. Number of persons discharged from the out-patient Clinic after completion of treatment and observation for	0	0	3	0	1	0	—	—	4	0
6. Number of persons who, on the 1st January, 1921, were under treatment or observation for	22	7	0	0	4	2	0	0	26	0
Total—Items 3, 4, 5 and 6	73	27	5	0	59	7	0	0	137	34
7. Total attendances of all persons at the out-patient Clinic who were suffering from	525	127	31	0	248	33	—	—	804	160
8. Aggregate number of "In-patient days" of treatment given to persons who were suffering from	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	For detection of			For Wassermann Reaction.
	Spirochetes.	Gonococci.	Other Organisms.	
9. Examinations of Pathological material :—				
(a) Specimens which were examined at, and by the Medical Officer of, the Treatment Centre	—	2	—	—
(b) Specimens from persons attending at the Treatment Centre which were sent for examination to an approved laboratory	—	—	—	219

STATEMENT SHOWING THE SERVICES RENDERED AT THE TREATMENT CENTRE DURING THE YEAR, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE AREAS IN WHICH THE PATIENTS RESIDED.

Name of County or County Borough (or Country in the case of persons residing elsewhere than in England and Wales).	Rotherham.	Sheffield.	(Yorkshire West Riding). Rawmarsh.	Treeton.	Dalton.	Kilnhurst.	Mexboro'.	Maltby.	Wath.	Whiston.	Ryecroft.	Aughton.	Bramley.	Brinsworth.	Thurcroft.	Laughton.	Total.
A. Number of persons from each area dealt with during the year at on in connection with the out-patient Clinic for the first time and found to be suffering from :—																	
Syphilis	61	—	6	—	1	1	2	4	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	—	80
Soft chancre	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Gonorrhoea	38	1	10	1	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	2	1	2	60
Conditions other than venereal	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Total	111	1	16	1	2	1	2	4	2	2	1	1	1	3	2	2	152
B. Total number of attendances at the out-patient Clinic of all patients residing in each area	765	4	109	3	8	10	15	15	3	9	1	5	1	11	2	5	964
C. Number of doses of Salvarsan substitutes given in the out-patient Clinic	406	—	34	—	2	1	9	14	—	4	—	5	—	6	—	—	481

D. Give the names of Salvarsan substitutes used in the treatment of syphilis and the usual initial and final doses	N.A.B. .45 gm. .6 gm.
E. State the number of doses of Salvarsan substitutes usually given in a full course of treatment	Eight.
F. State in what proportion of cases, approximately, Salvarsan substitutes are used in the treatment of syphilis	In all who attend.
G. State the nature of tests applied in deciding as to discharge of patients referred to in Item 5 on previous page	3 soft chancres clinically cured. 1 gonorrhoea male :—Resumed his usual habits. Metal Bougie passed. Tests 1, 2 and 3 all negative.

(Signed) A. ROBINSON, M.D., Medical Officer of Health.

19th January, 1921.

DIPHTHERIA.

Year.	Estimated Population.	Total No. of Cases Notified.	No. of Deaths Registered.	Fatality per cent.	No. of Cases treated in Hospital.	Attack Rate per 1,000 Population.	Percentage removed to Hospital.	Mortality per 1,000 Population.
1890	38000	27	6	22·2	—	·71	—	·16
*1891	43000	12	2	16·6	—	·28	—	·05
1892	44000	17	2	11·8	—	·4	—	·04
1893	46000	10	1	10	—	·21	—	·02
1894	47000	15	2	13·3	—	·32	—	·04
1895	48000	15	3	20	—	·31	—	·06
1896	50000	29	5	17·24	—	·58	—	·1
1897	52000	30	12	40	—	·58	—	·23
1898	53000	15	5	33·3	—	·28	—	·09
1899	57000	21	9	42·86	—	·37	—	·16
1900	59000	46	12	26·0	—	·78	—	·2
*1901	56000	43	6	13·3	—	·80	—	·10
1902	57000	81	9	11·1	—	1·4	—	·16
1903	58000	115	16	13·9	—	1·98	—	·28
1904	59000	77	8	10·4	6	1·3	7·8	·13
1905	60000	43	8	18·6	4	·70	9·3	·13
1906	61500	62	7	11·3	17	1·01	27·4	·11
1907	62500	44	9	20·4	18	·70	41	·14
1908	64000	56	7	12·5	19	·87	33	·11
1909	65000	58	8	13·8	35	·89	60	·12
1910	66500	47	6	12·7	32	·71	68	·09
*1911	62700	67	2	3·0	43	1·07	64	·03
1912	63500	58	9	15·5	35	·91	60	.14
1913	645 0	91	11	12.1	56	1.41	61.5	.17
1914	65300	99	8	8.08	48	1.51	48.48	.12
1915	65300	89	15	16.85	47	1.36	51.68	.23
1916	65300	67	3	6.47	44	1.02	65.67	.04
1917	65300	34	2	5.88	29	.52	85.29	.03
1918	65300	29	5	17.24	28	.44	96.55	.07
1919	72800	62	5	8.06	51	.85	82.25	.068
1920	72800	55	4	7.27	8	.75	69.08	.05

* Census year.

DIPHTHERIA.

Showing the Ward distribution of this disease during 1920.

	East.	St. Ann's.	Clifton.	South.	West.	North.	Thornhill.	Masbro'.	Kimberworth.	Total.
January	..	3	2	1	2	1	..	..	1	10
February	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	4
March	..	1	1	1	..	1	3	..	..	7
April	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
May	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2
June	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	1	2	7
July	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	2	6
August	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
September	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
October	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	3
November	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	3
December	..	2	..	3	1	1	..	2	..	9
Totals	4	8	7	8	5	4	5	4	10	55

TABLE SHOWING FURTHER DETAILED STATISTICS SINCE THE YEAR 1892.

Year.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infantile Mortality.	Zymotic D.R.	Typhoid D.R.	Diarrhœa D.R.
1892....	35.61	17.86	157	1.97	.25	.5
1893....	37.13	19.91	175	3.23	.13	1.65
1894....	32.21	16.51	156	2.08	.27	.14
1895....	36.18	16.66	154	1.97	.23	1.18
1896....	34.36	15.00	149	1.40	.22	.56
1897....	34.00	17.78	177	1.78	.36	.75
1898....	33.00	16.05	161	1.15	.22	1.26
1899....	33.56	16.38	166	1.87	.33	1.00
1900....	33.15	16.86	170	2.47	.13	.83
1901....	35.26	17.64	145	3.57	.14	2.12
1902....	34.56	15.17	141	1.70	.15	.58
1903....	33.33	17.31	187	3.19	.17	1.58
1904....	32.70	15.83	164	2.69	.203	1.49
1905....	31.91	13.93	123	1.16	.03	.41
1906....	31.66	16.3	158	2.16	.13	.83
1907....	32.29	15.45	146	1.39	.09	1.02
1908....	32.75	15.62	142	3.0	.35	1.18
1909....	31.78	12.94	116	1.08	.15	.49
1910....	28.21	13.73	130	1.71	.13	.21
1911....	28.85	16.63	161	3.18	.21	1.74
1912....	29.53	15.79	119	2.22	.15	.17
1913....	30.15	15.76	144	1.81	.05	.76
1914....	30.32	15.43	118	1.77	.04	.52
1915....	28.02	17.13	129	2.38	.10	.82
1916....	27.60	15.55	130	2.06	.06	.39
1917....	24.79	13.90	97	.52	.04	.10
1918....	24.91	19.61	132	5.30	.03	.88
1919....	22.75	13.19	91	1.48	.01	.08
1920....	27.77	11.45	100	.47	.02	.26
Averages from 1892 1920	31.32	15.90	142	2.09	.15	.81

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1920

Notifiable Disease.	Number of Cases Notified.								Total Cases Notified in each Locality (e.g., Parish or Ward) of the District.									Total Cases removed to Hospital.
	At all ages.	At Ages—Years.							1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and upwards.	East.	St. Ann's.	Clifton.	South.	West.	North.	Thornhill.	Masbro'.	Kimberworth.	
Smallpox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera (C) Plague (P)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria	55	2	18	25	8	2	..	..	4	8	7	8	5	4	5	4	10	38
Erysipelas	53	2	1	4	5	18	16	7	5	5	7	4	10	11	4	2	5	..
Scarlet Fever	89	3	24	47	13	2	..	..	8	22	3	4	2	13	14	12	11	67
Typhus Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever	5	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	2	5
Continued Fever (C)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever	7	..	..	..	4	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	1	..	..	2	1
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	28	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	2	3	..	4	3	4	4	..
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	81	1	8	20	21	22	9	..	12	13	4	4	6	12	8	15	7	127
Other forms of Tuberculosis	28	3	9	5	7	4	..	..	2	4	..	2	2	7	7	2	2	..
Dysentery	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia	39	1	9	4	8	11	3	3	10	6	5	7	..	3	1	..	7	1
Malaria	7	..	..	..	3	4	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..
Totals	393	40	69	108	71	66	29	10	42	70	28	34	28	55	43	41	52	239

SHOWING DENSITY OF POPULATION AND PREVALENCE OF CERTAIN DISEASES IN THE VARIOUS WARDS DURING 1920.

Ward.	Number of Houses.	Population.	Acreage.	Density per acre.	Cases notified during 1920. Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis
East	1298	6963	480	14.51	8	4	..	12
St. Ann's	1734	10049	131	76.70	22	8	..	13
Clifton	1175	6475	524	12.36	3	7	..	4
South	1326	7352	436	17.26	4	8	2	4
West	1056	5829	530	10.10	2	5	..	6
North	1687	9292	318	29.22	13	4	..	12
Thornhill	1590	8759	196	34.68	14	5	..	8
Masbro'	1660	9160	412	21.22	12	4	1	15
Kimberworth	1622	8921	2930	3.05	11	10	2	7
Totals	13149	72800	5957	12.22	89	55	5	81

STATISTICS AS TO SCARLET FEVER SINCE 1888.

Year	Approximate Population	No of Cases of Scarlet Fever Notified or Ascertained	No. of such Patients isolated in Hospital.	Total Deaths registered from Scarlet Fever.	Mortality per cent.	Percentage removed to Hospital.
1888	36,182	128	..	12	10.6	..
1889	36,807	187	..	23	12.2	..
1890	37,907	206	..	33	16.0	..
*1891	43,000	131	..	10	7.6	..
1892	44,000	111	..	8	7.2	..
1893	46,000	72	..	4	5.5	..
1894	47,000	325	..	25	7.6	..
1895	48 000	178	..	12	6.7	..
1896	50,000	259	..	4	1.5	..
1897	51,000	212	..	19	8.9	..
1898	52,000	219	..	13	5.9	..
1899	53,000	258	2	14	5.4	0.7
1900	54,000	726	54	35	4.6	7.4
*1901	56,000	267	61	5	1.8	22.8
1902	57,000	127	31	3	2.3	24.4
1903	58,000	246	17	9	3.6	6.9
1904	59,000	168	51	4	2.3	30.3
1905	60,000	429	174	17	3.9	40.5
1906	61,500	657	479	15	3.1	71.3
1907	62,500	318	218	2	.62	68.5
1908	64,000	125	86	3	2.2	68.0
1909	65,000	110	82	..	..	74.5
1910	66,500	147	115	4	2.72	78.2
*1911	62,700	176	138	3	1.70	78.4
1912	63,500	269	216	6	2.23	80.0
1913	64,500	417	354	7	1.67	80.1
1914	65,300	778	624	12	1.54	80.20
1915	65,200	347	268	4	1.54	77.23
1916	65,360	96	86	..	..	89.58
1917	65,300	154	129	5	3.24	83.76
1918	65,300	72	68	2	2.77	94.4
1919	72,800	80	67	1	1.25	83.75
1920	72,800	89	67	..	..	77.03

* Census years.

NUMBER OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES REPORTED IN EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1920.

	Measles.	Continued Fever.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Erysipelas.	Total.
January	2	..	10	10	1	1	2	5	31
February	2	..	11	4	..	..	..	3	20
March	15	..	9	7	..	..	2	4	37
April	14	..	10	1	4	1	4	5	39
May	29	..	7	2	..	1	1	4	44
June	62	..	6	7	..	1	1	5	82
July	88	..	7	6	..	..	5	3	109
August	74	..	4	3	..	1	3	3	88
September	41	..	7	..	..	..	..	6	54
October	31	..	15	3	..	..	2	5	56
November	44	..	1	3	..	2	5	7	62
December	56	..	2	9	..	..	3	3	73
Totals	458	..	89	55	5	7	28	53	695

ANTI-VACCINATION.

The following Table shows the increase of "Conscientious" Objectors in Rotherham during the last 14 years:—

	No. of "Conscientious" Objectors.
1907	17
1908	126
1909	174
1910	257
1911	300
1912	394
1913	546
1914	678
1915	512
1916	685
1917	587
1918	385
1919	722
1920	1037

MEASLES.

The following table gives details of the deaths occurring from Measles in Rotherham during the last 18 years :—

Year.	0 to 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	Over 10 years.	Total.
1903	24	..	..	24
1904	36	1	..	37
1905	..	..	..	..
1906	57	7	..	64
1907	25	3	..	28
1908	47	5	..	52
1909	13	1	..	14
1910	29	1	..	30
1911	50	4	1	55
1912	89	3	1	93
1913	7	..	..	7
1914	18	2	..	20
1915	31	4	..	35
1916	2	1	1	4
1917	36	4	..	40
1918	13	4	..	17
1919	85	12	..	97
1920	2	..	..	2
Totals	564	52	3	619

BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORIES.

The following are the details of the work in this department since the Laboratory was established in the year 1902 :—

Diphtheria	3739
Tuberculosis	2808
Typhoid Fever	721
Ringworm	148
Other Examinations	260
Total	7676

SUMMARY OF BACTERIAL WORK 1920.

	Positive.	Negative.	Doubtful.	Total.
Diphtheria	47	177	10	234
Pulmonary Tuderculosis	70	253	..	323
Enteric Fever	3	9	..	12
Gonorrhoea	7	14	..	21
Other Examinations	7	7	..	14
Totals	134	460	10	604

DIPHTHERIA ANTITOXIN SERUM.

During the year 1920, 144 phials of Antitoxin were distributed free to houses where Diphtheria had been reported.

The following Table shows the number of phials which have been distributed during the last 13 years :—

Year.	No.
1908	36
1909	45
1910	44
1911	98
1912	102
1913	168
1914	156
1915	144
1916	132
1917	60
1918	60
1919	150
1920	144

RAINFALL.

The following information with reference to the Rainfall in Rotherham during the year 1920 has been kindly supplied to me by Mr. Kershaw, the Sewage Works Manager. The details were taken at the Corporation Sewage Works :—

	No. of Wet Days.	Rain-fall in inches.	Maximum daily fall.	
			Day.	Inches.
January	13	2.98	Wednesday 28th	1.17
February.....	11	3.43	Thursday, 19th.	2.74
March	13	2.19	Sunday, 14th.	.63
April	24	4.34	Friday, 9th.	.55
May	13	3.06	Saturday, 29th.	1.06
June	11	2.46	Sunday, 13th.	.70
July.....	22	4.00	Saturday, 3rd	1.06
August	8	.74	Wednesday, 4th	.25
September	8	1.09	Friday, 14th.	.30
October	9	1.28	Monday, 4th.	.60
November	7	.95	Saturday, 27th.	.25
December	16	2.70	Thursday, 23rd.	.38
	155	29.22		

ILLNESS AMONGST SCHOOL CHILDREN.

The following tables give :—

(1). The months during which various non-notifiable infectious diseases have been most prevalent during 1920 amongst the children attending the Public Elementary Schools.

(2). The number of children examined as to their fitness or otherwise to attend School.

	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Chicken Pox.	Mumps.	Ring-worm.
January	7	23	18	15	30
February	11	31	25	9	26
March	16	33	23	4	33
April	15	18	28	19	45
May	15	21	37	69	24
June	42	16	48	35	45
July	33	10	33	15	31
August	17	3	10	9	24
September	26	17	14	26	50
October	32	8	28	66	41
November.....	73	6	24	258	51
December	82	6	19	286	49
Totals	369	192	307	811	449

INFECTIOUS DISEASES AMONGST CHILDREN, 1920.

No. of Children examined at the Public Health Department	289
No. certified at fit to attend School	120
No. certified as unfit to attend School	169

PRIVY CONVERSIONS.

Number of Privies converted from January 1st, 1910, to the present time	1541
Privies still remaining:—	
Number not certified as a nuisance	30
Outside drainage area	162
Outstanding Notices	76
Total	268

The percentage of Water Closets to the number of houses is 88.43 per cent.

The percentage of Privies to the number of houses is 2.03 per cent.

The percentage of the total number of Privies to the number of Water Closets is 2.30 per cent., or a proportion of 1 Privy to 43.39 Water Closets.

PRIVY CONVERSIONS DURING 1920.

Ward.	No. of privies in respect of which notices were served (May, 1910).	No. not certified by M.O.H. as a nuisance.	No. certified as a nuisance by M.O.H. during 1920.	No. outside drainage area.	NUMBER CONVERTED DURING 1920.				No. not certified as a nuisance converted without notice.	Total under notice.	Number outstanding.
					1st quarter.	2nd quarter.	3rd quarter.	4th quarter.			
East	280	21	14	—	—	3	4	—	—	7	21
St. Ann's	162	—	9	—	—	—	6	—	—	6	3
Clifton	123	2	1	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
South	130	—	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	2
West	109	2	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North	203	2	9	5	—	—	—	3	2	3	9
Thornhill	124	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	1
Masbro'	91	—	3	6	—	1	—	—	—	1	24
Kimberworth	277	3	2	135	—	—	6	1	—	7	1
Totals	1499	30	42	162	—	4	16	7	5	27	76

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTIONS.
FOOD SEIZED OR SURRENDERED AND DESTROYED DURING THE YEAR 1920.

Articles of Food.	No.	Weight in lbs.	Proceedings	Penalties.
Carcases of :—				
Beasts	22	11670		
Sheep	77	4807		
Calves	7	400		
Pigs	20	2410		
Lambs	33	1300		
Portions of Carcases	22	3783		
Sets of Offals	41	3280		
Lungs	97	970		
Livers	68	1088		
Hearts	8	32		
Heads	15	225		
Plucks	55	440		
Udders	25	250		
Tripes	17	612		
Frozen Offals	—	2275		
Rabbits	1372	2744		
Tinned Food	2466	4932		
Fish	—	254		
Eggs	4173	—		
Butter	—	43		
Mussels (Bags)	2	—		
	8520	41515		

TUBERCULOSIS FOOD SEIZED OR SURRENDERED AND DESTROYED DURING THE YEAR 1920.

Articles of Food.	No.	Weight in lbs.	Proceedings.	Penalties.
Carcases—				
Beasts	20	10774		
Pigs	8	1000		
Sets of Offal	36	2880		
Lungs	89	890		
Livers	24	384		
Heads and Plucks	25	375		
Udders	12	120		
Tripes	17	612		
	231	17035		

SUMMARY OF SAMPLES PURCHASED UNDER THE SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT DURING THE YEAR 1920.

No.	Nature of Sample.	Pure.	Adulterated.	Summonses Issued.	Dismissal or withdrawn.	Convictions	Penalties, including Costs.
54	Milk	45	9	4	..	4	£49 6 0
	Informal Samples—						
14	Margarine	14	..	..	..	..	
5	Cheese	5	..	..	..	..	
4	Pepper	4	..	..	..	..	
10	Lard	10	..	..	..	..	
5	Cream	5	..	..	..	..	
92		83	9	4	..	4	£49 6 0

SUMMARY OF SAMPLES TAKEN UNDER THE SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT AND PROCEEDINGS TAKEN THEREON AND THE RESULTS OF THE PROSECUTIONS.

No.	Article Analysed.	Results.	Per cent.	Penalties, including Costs.
1	Milk	Milk Fat	2.84	
		Non-fatty Solids ..	8.89	
		Water	88.47	£27 12 6
			100.00	
26	Milk	Milk Fat	2.96	Letter of Caution from
		Non-fatty Solids ..	8.23	the Town Clerk
		Water	88.81	
			100.00	
30	Milk	Milk Fat	2.82	Proceedings were taken
		Non-fatty Solids ..	8.64	by W.R.C.C. against the
		Water	88.54	farmer.
			100.00	
33	Milk	Milk Fat	2.54	
		Non-fatty Solids ..	9.25	£3 10 6
		Water	88.21	
			100.00	
36	Milk	Milk Fat	2.56	
		Non-fatty Solids ..	7.73	£12 12 6
		Water	89.71	
			100.00	
37	Milk	Milk Fat	3.00	
		Non-fatty Solids ..	8.20	No action taken.
		Water	88.80	
			100.00	
44	Milk	Milk Fat	3.32	
		Non-fatty Solids ..	8.37	No action taken.
		Water	88.31	
			100.00	
47	Milk	Milk-Fat	3.38	
		Non-fatty Solids ..	7.80	£5 10 6
		Water	88.82	
			100.00	
74	Milk	Milk Fat	3.80	
		Non-fatty Solids ..	8.37	No action taken.
		Water	87.83	
			100.00	

COUNTY BOROUGH OF ROTHERHAM.

PUBLIC HEALTH (MILK AND CREAM) REGULATIONS 1912 & 1917.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1920.

1. Milk; and Cream not sold as Preserved Cream.

Number of Samples examined for the presence of a Preservative.	Number in which Preservative was reported to be present, and Percentage of Preservative found in each sample.
Milk —	—
Cream —	—

2. Cream sold as Preserved Cream.

(a) Instances in which samples have been submitted for analysis to ascertain if the statements on the label as to preservatives were correct

(i)	Correct statements made	5
(ii)	Statements incorrect	—
	Total	5

(iii) Percentage of Preservative found in each sample.	Percentage stated on Statutory label.
.20	.40
.27	.40
.20	.40
.30	.40
.32	.40

(b) Determinations made of milk fat in cream sold as preserved cream.

(i)	Above 35 per cent.	5
(ii)	Below 35 per cent.	—
		5

(c) Instances where (apart from Analysis) the requirements as to labelling or declaration of preserved cream in Artivle V. (1) and the proviso in Article V. (2) of the Regulations have not been observed.

NIL.

(d) Particulars of each case in which the Regulations have not been complied with, and action taken.

NIL.

3. Thickening substances. NIL.

4. Other observations, if any. NIL.

14th January, 1921.

INSPECTION OF WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.	Number of Inspections.	Number of Written Notices.
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	348	5
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report)	—	—
Total	348	5

DEFECTS FOUND IN WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars.	Number of Defects. Found.	Remedied.
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :		
Want of cleanliness	4	4
Insufficient Sanitary Accommodation	3	3
Unsuitable sanitary accommodation	2	2
Breach of Special Sanitary Regs. for Bakehouses.	–	–
Other Nuisances	2	2
Total	11	11

HOME WORK.

Outworkers' List, Section 107.

Nature of Work.	List received from Employers. Sending twice in the year. Lists.	Outworkers. Workmen.	Sending once in the year. Lists.	Outworkers. Workmen.
Wearing Apparel : Making, etc. ..	2	2	2	2
Total	2	2	2	2

REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year :	Number.
Workshops	126
Bakehouses	5
Total number of Workshops on Register	131

OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Acts (s. 5, 1901) :	
Notified by H.M. Inspector	7
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector	6

INSPECTIONS.

Yard to yard and miscellaneous Inspections	13520
Inspections *re* Complaints	727
Re-visits *re* Complaints	2179
Visits *re* Sanitary Alterations	187
Inspections of work in progress	507
Visits to :—	
Slaughterhouses	1386
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	202
Tripe Boilers	228
Bakehouses	66
Workshops and Factories	348
Canal Wharfe *re* Boats	95
Cases of Infectious Diseases visited	120
Number of preliminary notices served	2084
Number of verbal intimations	161
Number of drains tested	192
Number of Samples taken under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act	92
Number of visits under the Diseases of Animals Acts	252
Number of reports to Water Engineer of wastes of water	143
Houses Disinfected	171

NUISANCES ABATED.

Drains cleansed, relaid, trapped, ventilated, etc.	379
Waterclosets cleansed and repaired	404
Ashbins provided	1288
Roofs repaired and spouting cleansed and repaired	287
Stagnant water removed from cellars, etc.	26
Manure and offensive accumulations removed	231
Yards Paved and Repaired	57
Nuisances from Horses, Goats, Fowls, Rabbits, etc., abated	109
Dirty Houses cleansed	7
Rainwater Pipes and Sink Pipes disconnected	13
Swill Tubs removed	14
New Sinks provided or repaired	33
Ashpits abolished	62
New Sink Pipes provided or repaired	100
Damp Walls remedied	16
Smoking Fireplaces remedied and Flues repaired	13
House Floors renewed or repaired	15
Waterclosets rebuilt	22
Ceilings and Plaster repaired	3
Additional Waterclosets provided	16
Nuisances from Fried Fish premises abated	2
Gullies removed from cellars	1
Dirty Yards cleansed	7
Workrooms and Staircases cleansed and ventilated	1
Windows repaired	8
Street Nuisances	1
Urinals erected	1
Chimney Stacks repaired	1
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